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# MEMORANDA

RELATIVE TO THE

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

OF

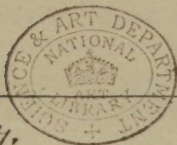
1851,

BY

FRANCIS FULLER,

29, ABINGDON STREET,

WESTMINSTER.



26.11.67.

MEMORANDUM

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

1881

BRANDS FOR THE

WASHINGTON EXHIBITION

REGISTERED

HMS  
D.5.96



THE following Extracts from my Diary, interspersed with Official Documents, have been compiled for the purpose of preserving correct information for my Family and Friends, respecting the rise and progress of the Exhibition of the Industry of the World, which is to be held in London, this year.

29, *Abingdon Street,*

*April, 1851.*

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The private and confidential letters from the Secretaries of His Royal Highness Prince Albert have not been inserted, which circumstance will account for the apparent want of connexion which occasionally exists in the relation of the facts as they occurred.

# EXTRACTS FROM MY DIARY

## THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

The following extracts from my diary, taken from the 1st to the 31st of October, 1851, have been compiled from the journals of my friends, respecting the visit and progress of the Exhibition of the Industries of the World, which is now being held in London, this year.

### At Constantinople

1851. October 1st. Arrived at Constantinople. The morning and evening were spent in the examination of the various articles of commerce and manufactures which are brought to the Bazaar of the City of Constantinople. The morning and evening were spent in the examination of the various articles of commerce and manufactures which are brought to the Bazaar of the City of Constantinople. The morning and evening were spent in the examination of the various articles of commerce and manufactures which are brought to the Bazaar of the City of Constantinople.



EXTRACTS FROM MY DIARY  
AND OFFICIAL PAPERS,  
RELATIVE TO THE  
GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE WORLD'S INDUSTRY,  
*Which is to be held in London, in*  
1851.

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Soon after I was admitted a Member of the Society of Arts, in 1845, I discovered that exertions were wanting to place the Society in an improved financial position; among other means of accomplishing this desirable object, I determined on carrying out the suggestions of our Secretary, Mr. Whishaw, for holding a National Exhibition of Works of Industry, in the rooms of the Society. I also succeeded in borrowing £1000. from a client of Mr. G. H. Drew, for the purpose of liquidating the debts of the Society, thereby placing their credit on a more substantial basis.

Of the exertions of Mr. Whishaw in the cause, I cannot speak too highly, and we succeeded in getting several Members to lend their aid, which resulted in the collection of £150; we then empowered our Secretary to visit the Manufacturing districts with the view of making a Report of the opinion of the Manufacturers upon the subject.

Mr. Whishaw accordingly made a tour through the manufacturing districts and reported that the manufacturers were not sufficiently well-disposed towards the work to induce us to go on with it. We therefore received a small dividend on the money subscribed, and thus ended the proposed National Exhibition of 1845. What next took place will be best gleaned from a Report made by the new Secretary, Mr. Scott Russell, in December, 1849. (Appendix A.)

From the close of our speculation in 1845 until 1849, the Society continued to improve its papers as well as the number of its Members, but it also got more heavily into debt, and it became clear to its supporters that a completely new and vigorous course of policy must be pursued or the Society must be closed.

About this time, we obtained information that a French National Exposition would be held in Paris, in the following May or June; and Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. Henry Cole, and I thinking that we might benefit the Society, agreed to go there, for the purpose of inspecting this display, and reporting to the Council. Immediately after this, the Society so far awakened to its duties as to vote the munificent sum of £19. for the purpose of having a report made of the French Exposition, and Mr. Digby Wyatt having nothing better to do, accepted this offer and went to Paris for the purpose.

Mr. Scott Russell being unable to leave London; and Mr. Cole wishing to go to Paris earlier than was agreeable or convenient to me, (for the purpose of getting information for his "Journal of Design,") I went accompanied by my Wife—while there, we met Mr. Cole, and his Artist who was making drawings for the Journal of Design, and we also met with Mr. Digby Wyatt, who it appears was also employed by Mr. Cole in writing articles for the same journal. Such being the state of affairs, my wife and I went as carefully through the Exposition as time and circumstances permitted, and on the 11th June left for England.



It appears that ten previous Expositions of a similar description had been held in Paris, and that they had been attended with the following results.

The 1st. French Exposition took place in  
1789, and was attended by 110 Exhibitors.

The 2nd. in 1801,	„	229	„
„ 3rd. „ 1802,	„	540	„
„ 4th. „ 1806,	„	1422	„
„ 5th. „ 1819,	„	1662	„
„ 6th. „ 1823,	„	1642	„
„ 7th. „ 1827,	„	1695	„
„ 8th. „ 1834,	„	2447	„
„ 9th. „ 1839,	„	3281	„
„ 10th. „ 1844,	„	3960	„
„ 11th. „ 1849,	„	4494	„

On the 12th June, I landed at Southampton, and there had the good fortune to meet with Mr. Thomas Cubitt, who had just left His Royal Highness Prince Albert, for whom he was executing work at Osborne. During the journey to London I explained to Mr. Cubitt the object I had in view, and also what steps had been taken. He expressed entire approbation, and promised assistance. I told him that the best method of rendering assistance would be by bringing the subject properly before His Royal Highness Prince Albert, which he promised to do, and said moreover, that the right thing to do with the Building at the termination of the Exhibition would be to convert it into a Winter Garden. Feeling that the seeds had been properly sown in Mr. Cubitt's mind I explained to him the vast importance of the subject to the Prince, which he promised to report to His Royal Highness.

Considering that two strings to my bow might be better than one and hearing that His Royal Highness was about to preside at the Society of Arts on the 16th, I wrote to Mr. Russell, our Secretary, a letter, of which the following is a copy :—

29, Abingdon Street,  
June 12th, 1849.

My dear Russell,

You will be glad to hear that my journey to Paris results in an opinion that we can get up an infinitely better Exhibition than the one which is now under inspection.

You may therefore say as much to our Royal President, when he is in the Chair at the distribution of prizes, in order that the official announcement of our intentions may be made public.

Your's faithfully,

FRANCIS FULLER.

S. Russell, Esq.,

Secretary to the Society of Arts.

In consequence of this letter Mr. Russell spoke to His Royal Highness on the subject, while presiding at the distribution of prizes at the Society of Arts, when he announced the birth of the present Great Exhibition to the Meeting, which was reported in the 'Times' of the 16th June, 1849.

Soon after this meeting Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. Cole and I held frequent consultations and decided on the course to be adopted, and while we were about this work a Command was made for our attendance at Buckingham Palace on the 30th June, where we had the pleasure of waiting on His Royal Highness, when the following Minute of Proceedings was made.

On the 30th of June, 1849, at Buckingham Palace, there attended His Royal Highness Prince Albert, by special command, Thomas Cubitt, Henry Cole, Francis Fuller, and J. Scott Russell.

"His Royal Highness communicated his views regarding the formation of a Great Collection of Works of Industry and Art in London in 1851, for the purposes of Exhibition, and of competition and encouragement."



"His Royal Highness considered that such Collection and Exhibition should consist of the following Divisions :—

Raw Materials of Manufactures,—British, Colonial, and Foreign.

Machinery and Mechanical Inventions.

Manufactures.

Sculpture and Plastic Art generally."

"It was a matter of consideration whether such Divisions should be made subjects of simultaneous Exhibition, or be taken separately. It was ultimately settled that, on the first occasions at least, they should be simultaneous."

"Various sites were suggested as most suitable for the building ; which it was settled must be, on the first occasion at least, a temporary one. The Government had offered the area of Somerset House ; or if that were unfit, a more suitable site on the property of the Crown. His Royal Highness pointed out the vacant ground in Hyde Park on the South side, parallel with, and between the Kensington drive and the ride commonly called Rotten Row, as affording advantages which few other places might be found to possess. Application for this site could be made to the Crown."

"It was a question whether this Exhibition should be exclusively limited to British Industry. It was considered that, whilst it appears an error to fix any limitation to the productions of Machinery, Science, and Taste, which are of no country, but belong, as a whole, to the civilized world, particular advantage to British Industry might be derived from placing it in fair competition with that of other Nations."

"It was further settled that, by offering very large premiums in money, sufficient inducement would be held out to the various Manufacturers to produce Works which, although they might

not form a Manufacture profitable in the general Market, would, by the effort necessary for their accomplishment, permanently raise the powers of production, and improve the character of the Manufacture itself."

"It was settled that the best mode of carrying out the execution of these plans would be by means of a Royal Commission, of which His Royal Highness would be at the head. His Royal Highness proposed that inasmuch as the Home Trade of the country will be encouraged, as many questions regarding the introduction of Foreign productions may arise,—in so far also as the Crown property may be affected, and Colonial products imported,—the Secretaries of State, the Chief Commissioner of Woods, and the President of the Board of Trade should be ex-officio Members of this Commission; and for the execution of its details some of the parties present, who are also Members or Officers of the Society of Arts, and who have been most active in originating and preparing for the execution of this plan, should be suggested as Members, and that the various interests of the community also should be fully represented therein."

"It was settled that a draft of the proposed Commission grounded on precedents of other Royal Commissions be prepared, and that information regarding the most expeditious and direct mode of doing this be procured, and privately submitted to Her Majesty's Government, in order that no time be lost in preparation for the Collection when the authority of the Government shall have been obtained. Mr. Cole consented to undertake the performance of these duties."

"It was settled that a subscription for donations on a large scale, to carry this object into effect, would have to be organized immediately. It was suggested that the Society for Encouragement of Arts under its Charter possessed machinery and an organization which might be useful, both in receiving and holding the money, and in assisting the working out of the Exposition."



"It was settled by His Royal Highness that minutes be taken of the proceedings of this Conference, and Mr. Scott Russell undertook to produce them. His Royal Highness desired an early meeting of some of those present, at Osborne, to accelerate the further progress of this business."

One curious feature in this meeting was the rapid growth of the Prince's mind towards not only a suitable site for the Exhibition, but also the internationality of the undertaking, and it was a subject of remark that no sooner was Somerset House condemned than the Prince proposed Leicester Square, and the instant an objection was raised to that he proposed Hyde Park, than which nothing could be better adapted.

Russell, Cole, and I, now set to work to get up the requisite information for His Royal Highness, and we were constantly engaged until the 14th July, when we were again summoned to attend His Royal Highness at Osborne, and it was finally determined, if possible, to have the Exhibition presided over by a Royal Commission, such being, in our opinion, the only proper treatment of so vast an undertaking. His Royal Highness after hearing our explanations, introduced us to Mr. Labouchere who suggested that a Royal Commission was unnecessary as some of the chief members of Her Majesty's Government might be elected members of the Managing Committee with some of the Council of the Society of Arts. We then explained to him our reasons for thinking that the only effectual way of shielding His Royal Highness, as the President, from remarks by dissatisfied claimants, was by the strongest and ablest Court of Judges that could be formed, and that this could only be obtained and worked by a Royal Commission. Mr. Labouchere then pointed out that a Warrant for a Royal Commission could not with propriety be issued unless the necessary Funds, estimated at £75,000., for carrying out the proposed scheme were forthcoming, and unless £20,000. at the least were invested

in the hands of Trustees for the purpose of being awarded in Prizes. This objection seemed to me to shelve for ever our proposed scheme, and in order to obviate the objection, I suggested that as Contractors in England could be found to do almost anything, I had no doubt but that persons could be found who would undertake such a risk, provided a commensurate chance of gain were in prospect, after which discussion, the following Minutes were made.

On the 14th July, 1849, at Osborne, there attended His Royal Highness Prince Albert, by special command, H. Cole, F. Fuller, and J. Scott Russell.

"His Royal Highness read, corrected, and approved the Minutes of the last Meeting of the 30th of June."

"His Royal Highness stated that he had recently communicated his views regarding the formation of a great Collection of Works of Industry and Art in London in 1851, for the purpose of Exhibition, and of competition and encouragement, to some of the leading Statesmen, and amongst them to Sir Robert Peel."

"His Royal Highness judged from the result of these communications that the importance of the subject was fully appreciated, but that its great magnitude would necessarily require some time for maturing the plans essential to secure its complete success."

"His Royal Highness communicated that he had also requested Mr. Labouchere, as President of the Board of Trade, to give his consideration to this subject. Mr. Labouchere was now at Osborne, and His Royal Highness expressed his desire that he should be present at this Meeting. Mr. Labouchere was accordingly invited to be present."



"His Royal Highness gave it as his opinion that it was most important that the co-operation of the Government and sanction of the Crown should be obtained for the undertaking; but that it ought to be matter for serious consideration how that co-operation and sanction could be most expediently given."

"Mr. Labouchere stated that the whole subject would have the very best consideration he could give it; and on behalf of the Ministry, he could promise an early decision as to the manner in which they could best give their co-operation. He suggested that if, instead of a Royal Commission being formed, to include some of the chief Members of Her Majesty's Government, those same Ministers were to be elected Members of a Managing Committee of the Society of Arts, this object might perhaps be as well accomplished."

"It was explained to Mr. Labouchere that the exertions of the Society of Arts would be given to the undertaking, to the utmost extent to which they could be useful: but that these functions would necessarily be of an executive and financial nature, rather than of a judicial and legislative character."

"It was further urged by the three Members of the Society, that one of the requisite conditions for the acquirement of public confidence was, that the body to be appointed for the exercise of those functions should have a sufficiently elevated position in the eyes of the public, and should be removed sufficiently high above the interests, and remote from the liability of being influenced by the feelings of competitors, to place beyond all possibility any accusation of partiality or undue influence; and that no less elevated tribunal than one appointed by the Crown, and presided over by His Royal Highness, could have that standing and weight in the country, and give that guarantee for impartiality that would command the utmost exertions of all the most eminent Manufacturers at home, and particularly abroad: moreover, that the

most decided mark of *national* sanction must be given to this undertaking, in order to give it the confidence, not only of all classes of our own countrymen, but also of foreigners accustomed to the expositions of their own countries, which are conducted and supported exclusively by their governments."

"It was also stated that, under such a sanction, and with such plans as now proposed, responsible parties would, it was believed and could be proved, be found ready to place at the disposal of the Commission sufficient funds to cover all preliminary expenses and the risks incidental to so great an undertaking."

"Mr. Labouchère expressed his sense of the great national importance of the proposal, and wished such further communication on the subject as might enable him fully to understand it, to be able better to consider the matter with his colleagues in the Cabinet."

"The general outline of a plan of operation, as submitted by the Society, was stated as follows:—

#### GENERAL PLAN.

I A ROYAL COMMISSION—For promoting Arts, Manufactures, and Industry, by means of a great Collection of Works of Art and Industry of all nations, to be formed in London, and exhibited in 1851. President, His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

1. The duties and powers of the Commission to extend to the determination of the nature of the Prizes, and the selection of the subjects for which they are to be offered.
2. The definition of the nature of the exhibition, and the best manner of conducting all its proceedings.
3. The determination of the method of deciding the Prizes, and the responsibility of the decision.



**II. THE SOCIETY OF ARTS**--To organize the means of raising funds to be placed at the disposal of the Commission for Prizes ; and to collect the funds and contributions to provide a building and defray the necessary expenses to cover the risks of the collection and exhibition ; and to provide for the permanent establishment of these Quinquennial Exhibitions."

#### PRIZES TO BE OFFERED.

"The Prizes proposed to be submitted for the consideration of the Commission to be Medals, with Money Prizes so large as to overcome the scruples and prejudices even of the largest and richest manufacturers, and ensure the greatest amount of exertion. It was proposed that the first Prize should be £5,000, and that one at least of £1,000. should be given in each of the four sections. Medals conferred by the Queen would very much enhance the value of the Prizes."

"Mr. Labouchere finally stated that the whole matter should be carefully considered ; but that there was no use in bringing it before the Cabinet at the moment of a closing Session—that the Cabinet would now disperse, and not meet again till the Autumn. The interval from now to October or November might be most usefully employed by the Society in collecting more detailed evidence as to the readiness of the great manufacturing and commercial interests to subscribe to and support the undertaking, and he promised himself to employ that interval in further informing himself, and endeavouring to ascertain the general feeling of the country on the subject."

"His Royal Highness suggested that the Minutes should be printed, and placed them, corrected, in the hands of Mr. Russell for that purpose."

It now became necessary to obtain a Contractor of the first class, and we each determined to apply our energies to this work, and also determined on calling a meeting of Council of the Society of

Arts to aid us in order that we might comply with the demands of Mr. Labouchere, and be prepared with the money.

As an evidence of the caution with which the work proceeded I must here register a very curious fact, viz.—that the minutes of the meetings which had been held were not to be shown to any person whatever ; so here we were stuck hard and fast in a great work with all sorts of great people, wanting a Contractor with £75,000. and we were not allowed to show the minutes in order to obtain one. I soon found out by the applications which I had made that it was next to an impossibility to get a Contractor to pay down £20,000. for the purpose of obtaining a Contract, the advantages of which were to their minds so extremely doubtful. I therefore made formal application for permission to show the minutes, which being granted I placed them on the 2nd of August before Mr. Joseph Freeman, the London Agent to the Low Moor Iron Company, considering that they might not object to make the necessary advance, to secure so large a scope for exhibiting the superiority of their Iron in the construction of large Buildings. Mr. Freeman considered it likely they would do so, and left town by that evening's mail for Low Moor, at only a few hours' notice, and the result of this journey was thus reported to me by Mr. Freeman, "I am very sorry to inform you that the Directors of the Low Moor Iron Company decline to entertain the proposal, as they are unwilling to Contract to put up any other materials than those of their own manufacture." By Mr. Freeman's wish, I then accompanied him to Messrs. Baker, of Stangate, who he said were the most likely persons to Contract for so large a Work, when after discussing the subject fully with them, Mr. Baker, senior, said he would have no objection to put up the Building, and to be paid for it by measure and value at the close of the Exhibition, but would not advance the £20,000. required by Mr. Labouchere.

I used every endeavour to convince Mr. Freeman that the Contract might be very profitable, and advised him to get his



friends to support him in taking it ; and, in order to induce him to embark in the undertaking, I offered to advance the first £10,000. to meet any possible loss, upon condition that he would repay me the sum advanced out of the first profits. Mr. Freeman endeavoured to get his friends to join him but did not succeed.

I then applied to my neighbour Mr. Carteret John Kempson, and after giving him the papers to read and explaining all particulars, he refused to recommend it to any of his clients, in consequence of the absence of anything like security for the large sum of money which would be at stake.

Mr. Joseph Goodhart, of Upper Tooting, was the next gentleman to whom I applied, and he entertained the proposal for some time, but after several interviews to my great disappointment he declined it; I endeavoured to induce him to reconsider his determination by offering to advance the first £10,000 to cover any possible loss, but even this did not tempt him to look at the subject again.

As a last resource, I went to Guildford for the purpose of enlisting my father-in-law, Mr. Drew, in the cause, hoping that some of his old contracting clients might be induced to enter into the speculation.

During these negotiations I had some meetings with Mr. Russell and Mr. Cole, and learnt that they had failed in finding a contractor, as also had the Council of the Society of Arts, as will be seen by the following minutes of proceedings.

July 26th, 1849. Mr. WINKWORTH in the Chair.

Present.—Messrs. Foster, Hickson, Redgrave and Whishaw.  
Secretary's report of interview with Prince Albert was read, when it was moved by Mr. Hickson. Seconded by Mr. Redgrave.

*Resolved*—"That the Council having taken the foregoing report from Mr. Russell into consideration, are of opinion that an Exhibition of Manufactures in the year 1851, on an extensive scale, and which shall not be confined to English Manufactures, but be open to the reception of goods from all parts of the world, is of the utmost National importance."

"That the resources of the Society of Arts being very limited will not justify the Council in guaranteeing the necessary preliminary outlay."

"That in their opinion Capitalists might be found willing to co-operate with the Society and with the Government in this object, provided they were allowed to make the Exhibition to some extent a source of pecuniary profit."

"That the Council are most willing to assist by their experience and personal attention this great experiment."

"That with this view, the Council generally and Mr. Whishaw, and Mr. Russell in particular, be requested to make enquiries for parties willing to advance the necessary funds, and on what terms."

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In order to make a sufficiently tempting case for a Contractor, it was determined that the receipts from the speculation should arise from four sources as under:—

- 1st. Voluntary Subscriptions of Money from all classes.
- 2nd. The rent of Stalls to be paid by Exhibitors.
- 3rd. The sale of Catalogues, Flowers and Refreshments.
- 4th. The admissions of Visitors.

It was also determined that the Contractors should pay the whole expenses of every kind whatever, and that on no account



should the Society of Arts be made responsible for a single shilling. On the next day I received the following letter from Mr. Davenport.

Society's House,  
27th July, 1849.

Dear Sir,

I herewith forward a short statement of the proceedings of Council of yesterday. You will perceive by the Resolutions that the Members generally are requested to endeavour to find a Capitalist who will be willing to assist the Society in carrying out the Great Exhibition of 1851. Probably you will kindly think the matter over as we are to have a Council meeting on Tuesday next, at Six o'clock in the evening.

I remain,

Your's obediently,

F. Fuller, Esq.

S. T. DAVENPORT.

On the receipt of this letter I went again to Mr. Drew, at Guildford, to advise with him on the best method of proceeding, as I was determined to comply with the terms of Mr. Labouchere, if possible. Mr. Drew kindly promised his aid and said he had placed the proposition before some of his Son's clients, all of whom declined it; he then requested me to write to him a letter setting forth the leading features of the proposal, in the hope of finding some other person. I then wrote to him as follows:—

*Copy.]*

29, Abingdon Street,  
July 27th, 1849.

My dear Sir,

I am delighted to inform you that I have had another interview with His Royal Highness at Osborne, and that not only has my friend Cole become a convert to my opinion as to the proposed Great Exhibition, but that His Royal Highness has decided in its favor on all the general features, and I believe the suggestion of His Royal Highness as to the amount of the prizes will eventually be carried.

Scott Russell is well with me and has been so ever since I mentioned the subject to him at our Anniversary Meeting, at the Adelphi, at which he communicated to His Royal Highness my opinion, that the time had arrived when we could successfully carry out the great scheme, and that His Royal Highness should announce it at that Meeting, which you may remember was done.

All this brings me to a point of considerable importance, and on which I desire to consult with you, viz :—the raising £20,000 (to be given away in Prizes) by a person who will contract to erect one or more Buildings for the purpose of exhibiting the beautiful and valuable works which will be brought for inspection.

The sort of Contractor I should like to see would be such a person as your friend Mr. Peachie, by whose assistance you so successfully carried out the plan for building and leasing large Warehouses in Bermondsey, and who appears to have great confidence in you.

The raising of £20,000., and having a Contractor, would not have been necessary but from the circumstance that it is considered expedient, that a Royal Commission should be issued to determine and award the Prizes, and it appears that a Royal Commission cannot be requested to act until the £20,000. shall have been deposited for that purpose; and it therefore appears to me that an opportunity is opened for some bold and confiding man who will not object to incur the risk of the preliminary expenses and to deposit the £20,000. to make a handsome profit. The Society, if willing, have not the means to deposit the money or any funds to defray the necessary expenses, and even if it was rich enough to do so, our Members are so unused to such large transactions, that it would be useless to ask them to undertake the arrangement.

I hope, therefore, your friend will entertain the project, or, if not, that you have some other client who will entertain such



a speculation, otherwise I shall seek to confer the honor and profit of carrying out this Work, (which will form a great feature in England's History,) on some other person. The sources of Income will be four.—

1st. Subscriptions to be collected from Men of all Classes, which must amount to a considerable sum.

2nd. By Rents to be paid by the Exhibitors, which must also be considerable, as I consider such an opportunity has never occurred for the sale and appreciation of the best Works, as will be offered by this Exhibition.

3rd. By Sale of Catalogues, which of course, will be in proportion.

4th. By Admissions which must amount to a considerably larger sum than that realized by any Exhibition that has ever been made, as nearly every person who takes an interest in England's welfare, or Works of Art, Agriculture, and Manufactures, will come to inspect it, besides very many persons from the Continent. This, I am confident will be the case, as in Paris, this year, there were 4,600 Exhibitors and the Exposition was crowded by persons from the United Kingdom, as well as I believe by Foreigners of every Nation; and, if such was the case at an Exhibition of entirely French productions, I may be allowed to ask, what *must* be the result of this grand affair which is to be opened to the whole World?

The most difficult matter in the whole affair is to obtain the Money required, which appears to be as follows:—

1st.	Deposit of Prizes .....	£20,000
2nd.	Cost of Buildings according to Mr. T. Cubitt's opinion .....	50,000
3rd.	Other Preliminary Expenses .....	5,000
		<hr/>
		£75,000
		<hr/>

for the repayment of which, the Contractor will have to rely upon the Subscriptions and other sources of Income before mentioned, and it can scarcely be doubted, that persons taking any interest in the welfare of this Country will come forward generously to promote so beneficial an Exhibition, and I may venture of course, with great deference to say, the Contractor might confidently rely upon the judicious arrangements of His Royal Highness, who, if I may judge by the extreme kindness and attention which he has personally paid to my friends, Russell & Cole, as well as to myself, is taking the deepest interest in the proceedings, and that care will be taken that the Exhibition *shall* succeed.

In addition to the patronage and protection of His Royal Highness, the cause will have the services of Scott Russell, who is an able and zealous man;—of Henry Cole who is a capital man at detail, and appears to have a considerable connection with men in and out of office, and who will, in my opinion, greatly aid the proposed Exhibition, and my exertions of course, the Contractor may depend on, as it is quite a hobby with me, and I will leave nothing wanting to make the whole arrangements perfect. I will only add, that as neither Cole or Russell can assist at Financial arrangements, the whole of that department, and the finding a Contractor rests entirely with me. There are two or three reasons why I should prefer one of your friends having the Contract, and among these I find the hope, that you would give your co-operation in carrying out the arrangements as you have had some experience in large transactions, and secondly, that it might lead you to retire from your great labours in Surrey, and in due time give up your whole time and attention to this Exhibition, as you would appreciate the gentlemanly conduct of the men with whom you would be associated; and delighted and gratified to witness the business-like and kind manner of Prince Albert.

The favor of a reply, as early as possible, will greatly oblige,

Your's faithfully,

FRANCIS FULLER.

G. Drew, Esq.



Having heard from Mr. Drew that it was probable his old friend and client, Mr. Jackson, might possibly be induced to entertain the proposal, I informed the Council of the Society of Arts thereof, and on the 31st of July, 1849, placed my proposed plan before their Secretary, which appeared to meet with their entire concurrence as the following letter denotes.

*Copy.]*

Society's House,  
July 31st 1849.

Dear Fuller,

You may inform your friend, that the Council of the Society, at their meeting, were as much pleased with your enlarged plan of carrying out the Great National Collection, as you could have desired had you been present, and the Council have instructed me to offer your friend 5 per cent. per annum on the money which he may advance and one half of the profits of the transaction.

I am also empowered to consult with our Solicitor, Mr. Tooke, and to get him to prepare a suitable agreement for Contract.

I must remind you, that as I have *pledged myself* to the Council to carry the great scheme into execution, *relying upon information received from you*, you must take care that the money be forthcoming, at the proper time, and that the Contractor is a man of sufficient capacity to execute the work in a truly national spirit, worthy of such an undertaking and especially that in no case shall our President, His Royal Highness, be compromised in anything we shall do or have to co-operate with any one not worthy of working under so excellent and distinguished a leader in so noble a cause.

Believe me, in haste,

Your's faithfully,

J. S. RUSSELL.

F. Fuller, Esq.

The minutes of Council of this date were as follow:—

July 31st, 1849. Mr. WINKWORTH in the Chair.

Present.—Messrs. Cole, Foster, Redgrave, Webster, Whishaw, and Woods.

Mr. Whishaw stated that he had not been successful in finding a Contractor.

Mr. Russell reported that Mr. May, of the firm of Ransome and May, advised prizes of value to induce Manufacturers to compete, and then made statement as to cost of building, and expenses. Mr. Whishaw considered that all profits should be paid to Contractor, or at least two-thirds.

Mr. Woods thought that if £30,000 were advanced the Contractors should have two-thirds of the profits.

Mr. Winkworth considered one-third should be offered, and it was finally

*Resolved*, “That the Council having carefully considered the statement made by the Secretary, and the best data which occurs to them of the cost, risks and profits of the National Exhibition of Manufactures, and considering the profits on analagous risks, are of opinion that any Capitalist who would advance £30,000 to ensure the carrying out of the scheme would on receiving 5 per cent. on that sum and on any other sums advanced, be fairly remunerated for his risk by an equal division of the probable profits of the undertaking,” which was unanimously agreed to.

The Council are also of opinion that Mr. Russell be authorized to negotiate with the Capitalists referred to by him.

That the basis of the terms be half the net profits after allowing him at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the use of the Capital advanced and the payment of Expenses of every kind, no part of which is to be guaranteed by the Society.

That upon signing the Contract a sum of £30,000. is to be placed in the custody of the Commercial Bank of London, or of such other Bank as the Council may propose.

On the following day, Messrs. Russell and Cole, with myself, attended His Royal Highness at Osborne, by command, when His Royal Highness explained to us, that in order to ascertain the feelings of the Government upon the subject, he had sent for Sir George Grey and shewed him a letter which he proposed to send to the Government if he could be satisfied of the answer that would be returned to it. His Royal Highness then explained to us, that the Government were prepared to sanction the scheme, and after having discussed the proceedings of the Council of the previous evening, the following Minutes were made by command of His Royal Highness :—

On the 1st of August, 1849, at Osborne, there attended His Royal Highness Prince Albert, by special command, Henry Cole and Francis Fuller.\*

His Royal Highness read, corrected, and approved the Minutes of the last Meeting of the 14th July.

His Royal Highness stated that he had consulted Sir George Grey, who viewed the proposal very favourably. His Royal Highness then read a letter which he had addressed to Sir George Grey, dated 31st July, on the subject, and delivered the same to be entered on the Minutes, together with Sir George Grey's answer, when it should be received.

His Royal Highness enquired what had transpired since the last meeting. Mr. Cole stated that the Council of the Society of

\* Mr. Scott Russell, having been detained the previous night by the General Meeting of the Society of Arts, did not arrive at Osborne until after this Meeting with His Royal Highness.



Arts had held two meetings to discuss the best means of providing funds necessary for the Prizes, and for the preliminary proceedings. —That the Council had unanimously resolved at the first meeting that the risk of the outlay (estimated at least at £70,000) ought not to be undertaken by the Society, but that some Loan Contractor should be sought for, willing to undertake the risk, and make the necessary deposit, which it was estimated ought to be £20,000; and that the Council had requested its Members and Secretary to make the necessary enquiries.—That at the second meeting, upon the report of the Secretary, and after the consideration of several propositions, the Council had unanimously resolved that it would be quite fair to offer such a Loan Contractor 5 per cent. on any outlay he might advance, and a share of one-half the contingent profits, and empowered the Secretary to make this offer and to consult the Solicitor of the Society thereupon.

His Royal Highness enquired what security the Society would have for the erection of a building in the event of the Loan Contractor failing, after he had made the first deposit of £20,000; and Mr. Fuller explained that it would be part of the Contract that, under such a contingency, such sum should be forfeited, which arrangement appeared to His Royal Highness to increase the chance, and afford a reasonable hope of finding another Capitalist if necessary.

His Royal Highness enquired into the nature of the receipts by which the Loan Contractor might be remunerated. It was explained that it was expected these receipts would arise from—*Firstly*, Voluntary Subscriptions; *Secondly*, from the Rents of Stalls; and, *Thirdly*, from the Admission of Visitors. It was further explained, that there were reasonable grounds to believe that sufficient funds would thus be raised to pay all expenses, even those that might be connected with the actual establishment and working of a Royal Commission, if Her Majesty's Government should think this right; to carry out the undertaking

successfully and wholly by voluntary contributions, without an application for any public funds; and to yield the Contractor a profit for the risk he was willing to enter upon.

His Royal Highness remarked that the Prizes being actually secured, it was possible that this very certainty might prejudice the subscriptions to some extent. It was pointed out, in reply, that this risk could not be avoided, because it was indispensable to have the Prizes guaranteed, as a preliminary to issuing a Royal Commission, and in order that the public should have confidence that the Prizes would certainly be awarded. His Royal Highness suggested that, although £20,000. should be fixed, a further sum might be applied to further Prizes, the amount being proportioned to the amount subscribed, whereby the motive to subscribe would be encouraged. With reference to the rent of the stalls, (which it was stated might average £15. or £20. each,) His Royal Highness thought that every encouragement should be held out, by fixing a low charge for the *smaller* spaces; and that it would be worthy of consideration whether the charge should not increase in some ratio to the increased space required. In concluding the observations on this part of the question, His Royal Highness expressed it as his opinion that such a risk on the part of a Contractor seemed to bear rather the character of generous co-operation in the object than of an ordinary commercial enterprise.

It was stated that, in accordance with a previously expressed wish of His Royal Highness, the Members present and Mr. Scott Russell should forthwith visit the representatives of the principal commercial interests, as well as some of the chief manufacturers, to ascertain their feelings on the subject.

To facilitate such enquiries, His Royal Highness instructed Colonel Phipps to prepare the necessary authority for making them, to be addressed to Mr. Cole, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Russell, who are to report the result for the information of His Royal Highness early in October, in order that the same may be

submitted by His Royal Highness to Her Majesty's Government. For prosecution of these enquiries, His Royal Highness authorized the Members present to have copies of the minutes of the meetings already held, and to show them in confidence to other parties. As the proposed communications involved more or less of publicity, His Royal Highness especially enjoined that care should be taken that they should not be misinterpreted as published officially or by authority. But His Royal Highness entertained no objections to its being known that the subject was generally under his consideration as President of the Society of Arts.

His Royal Highness instructed Mr. Cole to take an early opportunity of placing the minutes of the previous meetings in the hands of Mr. Labouchere, and of acquainting him that it was proposed to show them to other parties.

At this meeting it was also determined, that Mr. Cole and myself should visit the Manufacturing Districts of the United Kingdom, and report to His Royal Highness the opinion of the Manufacturers upon the subject, and as Mr. Russell was about going to Berlin he undertook to report to His Royal Highness the feelings of the Manufacturers in the States of the Zollverein.

On the occasion His Royal Highness gave me the following Authority to make use of on my journey.

"Mr. FULLER has been authorised by His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, as President of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, to travel through the manufacturing districts of the country, in order to collect the opinions of the leading Manufacturers, and further evidence with reference to a great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, to be held in London, in the year 1851, in order that His Royal Highness may lay the result of such enquiry before Her Majesty's Government."

Osborne, August 1st 1849.



As this business had consumed a considerable portion of our time, and as it seemed likely to involve nearly (if not quite) the whole of it during the next two years we (*i.e.* Russell, Cole and myself) arranged that whoever should succeed in getting a Contractor should make such arrangements as that each of us should be certain of receiving payment from him of at least our present income during the progress of the work, and Mr. Russell then proposed and Mr. Cole seconded the proposition, that whatever arrangement might be made as to remuneration, either by fixed salary or by payment of a sum of money at the termination of the business that I should receive double the amount as an acknowledgment of the services which had been rendered by me up to the present period. Our relative positions being fixed, and it being settled that we should be remunerated for our labours, we set to work with renewed exertions, but on returning to town our ardour was much damped by information from Mr. Drew to the effect that Mr. Jackson declined to enter into the Contract.

I therefore, on the 2nd of August, again wrote to Mr. Drew, urging him to use his utmost exertion to find some other Contractor, as Mr. Jackson had declined it, and hearing from Mr. Freeman that it was likely he might induce some friend to entertain the proposal I wrote to him the following letter:—

Abingdon Street,  
August 3rd, 1849.

My dear Sir,

I send first proof of Minutes at Buckingham Palace and Osborne as promised, as I know you will take especial care not to let it pass from your hands, and that you will not allow a copy to be made of any portion of it. Heartily wishing you success,

I am, my dear Sir,  
Your's faithfully,

FRANCIS FULLER.

Joseph Freeman, Esq.

At this time I had frequent interviews with Mr. Drew and Mr. Freeman until Mr. Drew succeeded in persuading Mr. James Munday to entertain the proposal, which he did, as I was informed, mainly with a view of assisting his nephew Mr. George Munday, conceiving that this would be a first-rate opportunity of introducing him to the world as a Contractor on a large scale. Mr. Drew explained to me that the uncle and nephew would both become parties to the deed, but that the nephew only would work as the uncle had for some time retired from business. Mr. Drew then wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Society of Arts, of which the following is a copy :—

Streatham,  
August 4th, 1849.

SIR,

I have had a long conference with my client on the plan proposed by Mr. Fuller for a Great National Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Inventions in London in 1851, and after much consideration he desires me to inform you he has several serious objections to the proposed arrangement of remunerating the Contractor by an equal division of profits which might arise between him and the Society, one of which is that it would prevent his having the control of expenditure which he might deem essential to the success of the undertaking.

I think however, from what passed that he would be willing to engage in the proposed scheme, and take upon himself the risk and responsibility which must arise in carrying out so great a project upon the following terms :—

1st. He will provide £20,000 for the prizes, the same being invested in the manner named by Mr. Fuller, receiving 5 per cent. per annum until repayment takes place.

2nd. He will engage to erect a suitable building for the Exhibition under the control of the Committee.

3rd. He will pay all expenses of managers, officers, advertisements, printing, and other incidental expenses including all law and architectural expenses, except the preparation of the Contract and any premiums for designs of the building, upon condition that he is entitled to two-thirds of the subscriptions, rent of stalls, and admission money, after deducting from the gross receipts £20,000 for prizes, the cost of the building, and the costs of collecting the subscriptions which cannot be estimated at less than 15 per cent., and the other expenses not included in the third proposition.

Out of the two-thirds to which he is to be entitled he will have to pay all the expenses included in the third proposition, salaries, and all other expenses, including all law expenses subsequent to the execution of the contract, and the Architect's charges for superintending the erection of the buildings, &c.

The remaining third of the net receipts to be paid to the Society without deduction.

I am induced to think my client is prepared to take upon himself this risk for the sake of the honour which would attach to him in being concerned in so vast an undertaking, and from its being placed under the management of so honorable a body as the Society, but of course his ultimate decision will depend on the terms and conditions of the Contract which the Society may require him to enter into, the details of which I was not in a position to explain.

Mr. Fuller having desired that any communication I had to



make for my client should be forwarded to you, is the reason of my troubling you with this letter.

I am, Sir, your's obediently,

J. S. Russell, Esq.

GEORGE DREW.

Secretary to the Society of Arts,  
John Street, Adelphi.

On the 7th August a meeting of the Council of the Society of Arts took place with Mr. Webster in the chair, and there were present Messrs. Cole, Foster, Hickson, and Woods.

Secretary read letter to Mr. Fuller and his reply, and also letter from Mr. Drew, submitting propositions from the Capitalist or Contractor referred to at the previous meeting, which were duly discussed, and some slight alterations made thereon, when it was resolved :—

“That Mr. Russell be authorised to consult Mr. Tooke the Solicitor, and cause a draft or agreement of Contract to be prepared for carrying out the three propositions amended as above, and the other conditions contained in Mr. Drew's letter, into effect.”

On returning from Mr. Tooke's, Mr. Russell remarked that he questioned whether greater difficulties than any we had yet encountered had not to be overcome as he said that Mr. Tooke's incredulity was so great as to make him despair of getting a Contract drawn up. I therefore went with Mr. Russell to Mr. Tooke and talked the subject over, when the cool and clear Lawyer exclaimed ‘What! can it be possible that the old Society of Arts, that has been asleep for years and has been getting deeper and deeper into debt has now a friend who will advance £20,000 without security, and will undertake to spend at least £55,000. more for her benefit, and that she is to incur *no risk or liability whatever*. Oh! nonsense, nonsense, Gentlemen, the thing is impossible, it is too good to be true.” We assured him that we

believed that what we said was all true, and that the Society so far believed it as to come to a resolution that Mr. Tooke should be asked to prepare the deeds, which he promised to do. Soon after this another difficulty had to be got over with Mr. Cole, who stated that he could not give this matter further attention unless he could be sure of receiving £400. per annum beyond his official salary of £600. per annum. This new demand, although startling, I assured Mr. Cole would be complied with if I succeeded in finding a Contractor, as I would make it a condition that he should do so, but this did not satisfy Mr. Cole, who positively refused to go on with the work unless he could get £100. per quarter paid to him. In order therefore, to make Mr. Cole continue his work I gave him a cheque for £100. on account, and promised to give him more as he required, it provided he would repay me as soon as he should receive it from the Contractor.

On the 20th August, we were informed that Mr. Tooke and Mr. Drew desired to see Council, and on the 23rd a meeting took place, when the following Minutes were entered in the books of the Society.

Mr. Speer, in the Chair.

Present—Messrs. Bowen, Cole, Fuller, Redgrave, Whishaw, Winkworth, and Woods.

Mr. Hallows stated that draft deeds had been sent to Mr. Drew. Mr. Drew attended with Mr. Hallows and concurred in resolutions, and requested copy, which was sent. Committees were formed, and the names of the Contractors were announced, when it was resolved:—

“That Mr. Drew having heard the resolutions of Council for carrying out the said proposal up to and inclusive of this date,

and having expressed a general concurrence in the same, it is expedient that deeds shall be prepared for carrying out the said Contract; and the Contractor, in full confidence, that the Council will carry out the Contract, in proper and liberal spirit, will consent forthwith to pay into the Commercial Bank of London £500 towards preliminary expenses."

(Signed)

GEORGE DREW,  
W. HALLOWES.

The names of the Contractors being now before the public I asked Mr. Drew to introduce them to me, which he promised to do on the following morning. I was compelled, however, to leave London without then seeing either Mr. Drew or the Messrs. Munday, as Mr. Cole had started for the Potteries, and I had an appointment to meet him at Manchester, where we also met Mr. Russell who introduced me to his friend, Mr. Whitworth, the celebrated Machinist, whose kindness I feel very great pleasure in recording, as the assistance he rendered by means of personal introductions to leading Manufacturers and Merchants, very much simplified my duty in that important town.

I omitted to state that before leaving London we had Books prepared for each Town, setting forth Abstracts of the Minutes of the meetings at Buckingham Palace and Osborne, and also the following paragraphs, which I took especial care to read to every person before his signature was attached to the Book.

"The views of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, (President of the Society of Arts, upon making a great Collection of Arts, Manufactures, and Inventions, in London in 1851, as the first of a series of quinquennial Collections, by means of funds contributed voluntarily by the public, and rewarding the most meritorious Works then brought forward, having been submitted confidentially for our consideration."



“And having understood it to be the wish of His Royal Highness that the opinions of influential persons upon the expediency of making such Collections, and an expression of their willingness to aid His Royal Highness in establishing them should be ascertained.”

“We, the undersigned, request Mr. Francis Fuller (duly authorized to make this enquiry) to express to His Royal Highness our sense of the universal importance of the proposed undertaking, if conducted on a scale commensurate with the greatness of this country, of the national honour that would attach to its successful accomplishment, and of our desire to be its promoters, both by personal co-operation, and by subscriptions as far as may be in our power.”

The first person who signed my book was Mr. William Gladstone, of Old Broad Street, London, who gave me letters of introductions to merchants at Hull, Manchester and Dundee, and also requested those gentlemen to give me letters of introduction to other towns in my route.

After leaving Manchester, Mr. Cole and I went with our Secretary to Clitheroe, Kendal, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Stirling, Perth, and Dundee, and on the 3rd September, attended His Royal Highness at Balmoral, when, after reporting the satisfactory result of our progress, Mr. Cole explained to His Royal Highness the proposed alteration of the terms with the Contractors, which met with approbation, and after discussing the whole of our business to this date, His Royal Highness advised, that we should visit Ireland and take the opinion of the Manufacturers, at Belfast, Dublin, Wexford, Cork, &c., and His Royal Highness promised if possible, to visit the Birmingham Exhibition on his return to Osborne.

We then climbed the Grampians on our way to Glasgow, where we took boat for Belfast.

After visiting Belfast and Dublin, and getting very many recruits, we left for Holyhead on our way to London. Mr. Cole and myself spent an afternoon in the Tube of the Britannia Bridge, and in exploring the works of Mr. Robert Stephenson.

While there Mr. Cole suggested that the best plan of inducing the Government to give a hearty sanction to our proceedings would be by getting the Contractors to allow a clause to be inserted in the agreement, empowering the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury to take the Contract out of the hands of the Contractors at any time before the 31st March, and suggested also that the sum of £20,000 should be inserted in that clause as compensation to be paid to Messrs. Munday, provided the Government should determine upon so doing.

Considering it necessary to have Government aid in the best form, I determined to advise Mr. Drew to recommend his clients to submit to the insertion of such a clause as I was assured that taking upon themselves the Contract was about the last thing the Government would think of doing, and that by its insertion, the only link that was wanting to make the chain complete would be secured.

On the 13th September I attended a public meeting at Birmingham with Mr. Cole, and afterwards attended a meeting of the British Association where I was introduced by Mr. Cole to his friend Mr. C. W. Dilke, who obtained for us many signatures among the members of the British Association. We then proceeded to Coventry for the purpose of holding a meeting there, but on our arrival discovered that the usual letter from our Secretary (of which the following is a copy,) had not been received.

(Copy.)

London, 11, Park Street, Westminster.

SIR,

I have to inform you that His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, as President of the Society of Arts, has proposed that a great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations shall be held in London in the year 1851, and has directed enquiries to be made to ascertain the general willingness of all classes to support the proposal, in order that His Royal Highness may bring the result of such enquiries before Her Majesty's Government. The Prince has authorized Francis Fuller, Esq., and others, to explain His Royal Highness's intentions, and collect opinions on this subject. With this view a Deputation proposes to be in

on the of

at about o'clock, and I am directed to request that you will have the kindness to enable them to meet a few of the most influential persons in your neighbourhood.

Should there exist within your district a Chamber of Commerce, or other Mercantile or Agricultural Association, I should feel particularly obliged by your communicating the contents of this letter to the Chairman of such body.

I enclose for your information Resolutions passed at some Meetings which have been held on this subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

MATTHEW DIGBY WYATT,

Secretary.

P.S. In the event of the hour mentioned not suiting your convenience, perhaps you will have the goodness to communicate immediately.

To the Worshipful the Mayor of —



We then returned to town and on the 18th September attended at a Council Meeting of the Society of Arts.

Mr. Speer in the Chair. Present—Messrs. Fuller, Winkworth, Cole and Harding, and Mr. Hallows on behalf of his firm.

Upon reading that part of the minutes relating to the insertion in the deed of Contract of that clause which had reference to the determination of the agreement between the contractors and the Society of Arts, viz. :—"That the Council of the Society of Arts shall have power to determine and put an end to this agreement upon receiving on or before the 31st March 1850, a request to do so from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and an intimation from the said Lords Commissioners that they are willing to pay to the said Contractor all outlays made and liabilities incurred by him in respect of the said undertaking with 5 per cent. per annum on all outlay, and a sum of £20,000 in consideration of the outlay, risk and trouble which the said Contractor had incurred in this matter."

It was Resolved :—

"That after £20,000" the following Clause, viz. :—"or at the option of the Government such amount as shall be awarded by the arbitrators appointed under the deed, provided that the sum of £20,000 be not considered as the maximum or minimum sum to be awarded, and after payment of "liabilities" all remuneration which arbitrators appointed under this deed may award for claims for any other services," be added and inserted in deed of contract."

Mr. Speer here stated that in his opinion such a clause was unnecessary as there was not the slightest possibility of the Government ever taking the risk and trouble, as stated, off the Contractor's hands.

On the 19th I had an interview with the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London, and arranged for a meeting in the City on the following Monday.

On the 20th I attended a public meeting at Maidstone, and we then proceeded to draw up our Report, which was placed before His Royal Highness; received his approval, and on the 5th October was printed as follows:—

*Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations,  
proposed to be held in London in the year 1851.*

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Report made to His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, President of the Society of Arts, &c. &c. &c., of preliminary enquiries into the willingness of Manufacturers and others to support *periodical Exhibitions of the Works of Industry of all Nations*. By Henry Cole and Francis Fuller, Members of the Council of the Society of Arts.

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To His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, President of the Society of Arts, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

1. Pursuant to the authority which we received from your Royal Highness, as President of the Society of Arts, "to travel through the manufacturing districts of the country in order to collect the opinions of the leading Manufacturers, and further evidence with reference to a great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, to be held in London in the year 1851, in order that your Royal Highness might bring the results of such enquiry before Her Majesty's Government," we have prepared the following Report, which we have the honour to submit to your Royal Highness's consideration.

2. During our investigations we were accompanied by Mr. Digby Wyatt, who acted as our Secretary; and at Manchester we had the benefit of Mr. J. Scott Russell's assistance.

3. The following places have been visited by us, either jointly or singly:—In *England*—Manchester, the Staffordshire Potteries, Sheffield, Bradford, Huddersfield, Leeds, Nottingham, Derby, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Coventry, Birmingham, Kendal, Maidstone, Canterbury, and Dover. In *Scotland*—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, and Greenock. In *Ireland*—Dublin and Belfast.

4. As a basis for our investigations, we prepared the following extracts from the minutes of the meetings held at Buckingham Palace and Osborne, which detailed the main outlines of the proposed Exhibition:—

His Royal Highness communicated his views regarding the formation of a great Collection of Works of Industry and Art in London in 1851, for the purposes of Exhibition, and of Competition and Encouragement.

His Royal Highness considered that such Collection and Exhibition should consist of the following divisions:—

Raw Materials.

Machinery and Mechanical Inventions.

Manufactures.

Sculpture and Plastic Art generally.

Various sites were suggested as most suitable for the Building, which it was settled must be, on the first occasion at least, a temporary one. The Government had offered the area of Somerset House, or, if that were unfit, a more suitable site on the property of the Crown. His Royal Highness pointed out the vacant ground in Hyde Park, on the south side, parallel with and between the Kensington drive and the ride commonly called Rotten Row, as affording advantages which few other places might be found to possess. Application for this site could be made to the Crown.

It was a question whether this Exhibition should be exclusively limited to British Industry. It was considered that, whilst it appears an error to fix any limitation to the productions of Machinery, Science, and Taste, which are of no country, but belong, as a whole, to the civilized world, particular advantage to British Industry might be derived from placing it in fair competition with that of other nations.



It was further settled that, by offering very large premiums in money, sufficient inducement would be held out to the various Manufacturers to produce Works which, although they might not form a Manufacture profitable in the general market, would, by the effort necessary for their accomplishment, permanently raise the powers of production and improve the character of the Manufacture itself.

I. A ROYAL COMMISSION,—For promoting Arts, Manufactures, and Industry, by means of a great Collection of Works of Art and Industry of all Nations, to be formed in London, and exhibited in 1851. President, His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

1. The duties and powers of the Commission to extend to the determination of the nature of the Prizes, and the selection of the subjects for which they are to be offered.
2. The definition of the nature of the Exhibition, and the best manner of conducting all its proceedings.
3. The determination of the method of deciding the Prizes, and the responsibility of the decision.

II. THE SOCIETY OF ARTS—To organise the means of raising funds to be placed at the disposal of the Commission for Prizes, and to collect the funds and contributions to provide a building and defray the necessary expenses to cover the risks of the Collection and Exhibition, and to provide for the permanent establishment of these Quinquennial Exhibitions.

#### PRIZES TO BE OFFERED.

The Prizes proposed to be submitted for the consideration of the Commission to be Medals, with Money Prizes so large as to overcome the scruples and prejudices even of the largest and richest manufacturers, and to ensure the greatest amount of exertion. It was proposed that the first Prize should be £5,000, and that one, at least of £1,000, should be given in each of the four sections. Medals conferred by the Queen would very much enhance the value of the Prizes.

These extracts we exhibited for perusal, or read ourselves, to all persons whom we consulted. We deemed it right that those who were willing to be promoters of the proposed undertaking, should have the opportunity of recording themselves as such; and we prepared the following Declaration, which, as well as the Minutes, we requested every one to read, or hear read, before it was signed.

The views of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, President of the Society of Arts, upon making a great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, to be held in London in 1851, as the first of a

series of Quinquennial Collections, by means of funds contributed voluntarily by the public, and rewarding the most meritorious works then brought forward, having been submitted confidentially for our consideration,—

And having understood it to be the wish of His Royal Highness that the opinions of influential persons upon the expediency of making such Collections, and their willingness to aid His Royal Highness in establishing them, should be ascertained,—

We, the undersigned, request (duly authorised to make this enquiry) to express to His Royal Highness our sense of the great importance of the proposed undertaking, of the national honour that would attach to its successful accomplishment, and of our desire to be its promoters, both by personal co-operation and by subscriptions as far as may be in our power.\*

5. The Names of the Subscribers to this declaration will be found in the Appendix (No. 1) to this Report. It is to be observed that in Leeds, Dundee, and Coventry, owing to the apprehension of the cholera, we were unable to meet with the most influential residents; and in Derby and Nottingham local circumstances caused the list of subscribers to be less complete than they would otherwise have been. We may say, generally, that had there been time the lists of every place visited might have been very largely increased.

6. Bearing in mind your Royal Highness's wishes, we stated emphatically, on all occasions, that our enquiries were to be regarded only as preliminary and as private. At the outset we commenced our enquiries by visiting individuals or commercial firms singly, proposing to consult, in each locality, only those which in our judgment appeared to be the most eminent, and only a small number of these. We accordingly visited in this way the Staffordshire Potteries, Sheffield, and Bradford, and we were pursuing this course, but at Manchester we found, in some cases,

\* It being remarked in one or two instances that the words, "as far as may be in our power," pledged persons' scrupulous exactitude too far, they were omitted in the subscription-books prepared after the first had been filled.

that our enquiries were viewed as of so great an importance, that not only were all the several partners of large firms assembled to receive us, and discuss the proposal, but that several firms had united in a joint meeting for the same object. Limiting our enquiries, in the first instance, to manufacturers, we had not purposed to consult merchants or others less directly concerned in actual production, but very soon after our arrival at Manchester we found that this course would be injudicious, and we received on all sides suggestions that, for many reasons, it was expedient that we should make our visit known as early as possible to the mayor, or chief magistrate, and be guided by him as to the parties it might be most desirable to see. We forthwith communicated with the Mayor of Manchester, who immediately enabled us to consult a few of the most important persons. He suggested that we should visit Manchester again, and kindly volunteered to assist us in further enquiries. We may also mention, that at Manchester we found our visits had been heralded in the local newspapers. Your Royal Highness will see that even thus early it became beyond our power to circumscribe altogether the publicity attaching to our investigations, and it remained for us only, on every occasion, to reiterate a declaration that the proposal, in its present state, must be considered as private, and under investigation.

7. After leaving Manchester, we adopted, (as a general rule) the plan of announcing our intended visits to the chief magistrate of each town, at the same time requesting him to enable us to meet a few of the leading manufacturers and other influential persons of his neighbourhood. In every case we found this request willingly responded to, and our enquiries were thus very much facilitated. But it was not until we reached Dublin that these meetings assumed a semi-public character. At Dublin, the Lord Mayor had invited considerable numbers to attend, and the meeting was large. Reporters from the newspapers were present.



Formal resolutions were passed (*vide* Appendix No. 2,) which were advertised, and a report of this meeting was published in the Dublin papers (not quite so accurately as might have been wished,) which was afterwards extensively copied into other newspapers. From this period our visitations necessarily have assumed a somewhat less private character.

8. Having ascertained the general feeling of the more important manufacturing towns, we deemed it most expedient, instead of continuing our visitations to other seats of manufacture, to prosecute some enquiries into the probable feeling of the agricultural districts and places where the inhabitants were likely to be exhibitors of raw materials, and were consumers rather than producers of manufactures. We commenced these investigations at Maidstone, which has some manufactures in its neighbourhood, and is a county town in the midst of the richest and most varied productions of agriculture. We next visited Canterbury and Dover, and we have the satisfaction of reporting to your Royal Highness that in all these places we found, as in the manufacturing districts, an equally cordial recognition of the national importance of the proposal, a desire to exhibit as far as possible the best productions of the locality, and a willingness to subscribe to the funds.

The resolutions passed at these places are also given in the Appendixes, Nos. 3, 4 and 5.

9. At several of the places which have been visited, local committees have been formed for the purpose of communicating with the Society of Arts in London, from time to time, and generally for promoting the objects of the proposal.

10. The subscriptions to the Declaration already mentioned afford sufficient proof that the subscribers are willing to co-operate

in carrying out an Exhibition of the productions of all nations, to be supported by voluntary donations, and at which prizes are to be awarded—these being the main outlines of your Royal Highness's proposal; and, perhaps, our present Report might properly end here, but as in the course of our enquiries before we left London, and during our visitations, especially in the manufacturing districts, we heard some useful expressions of opinion and interesting suggestions on various details of the proposed Exhibition, we beg leave to report them to your Royal Highness. It will perhaps be convenient to arrange these under the following heads:—

11. (a.) The general expediency of such periodical Exhibitions.
- (b.) Whether their scope should be exclusively national or universal?
- (c.) Whether such Exhibitions should be supported by funds voted by the House of Commons or by voluntary subscriptions?
- (d.) Willingness to exhibit.
- (e.) Whether prizes should be awarded, the amount of prizes, and the distribution of them?
- (f.) Miscellaneous remarks.

(a.) *General Expediency of such periodical Exhibitions.*

On this point we are able to report that we have met with perfect unanimity throughout the whole of our visitations. In some cases we heard expressions of surprise, if not regret, that our country should have been so tardy in instituting such an Exhibition: at the same time a feeling was expressed, that the features of the proposed plan were so much broader than those of any other which had preceded it, that it became invested with an

originality of its own. And we have reason to believe that there will be a considerable amount of national pride and exertion on the part of individuals to contribute to its success.

Mr. Alderman Neild, Mr. Compton, Mr. Butterworth, Mr. A. Binyon, and Mr. Graham, constituting the firm of Thomas Hoyle & Co., who all met in council to consider the subject, were unanimous in their feeling that the proposed Exhibition was most desirable, and expressed their sense of the debt of gratitude which manufacturers would owe to your Royal Highness for interesting yourself in the subject.

Messrs. Kershaw, Leese, Sidebottom, extensive spinners and manufacturers of Manchester and Stockport, producing goods for home and foreign markets, considered that "the benefits of the Exhibition would be great individually and nationally."

Messrs. James Black & Co. of Glasgow, "very much approved of the proposal," which "has their entire concurrence." They said, "See what good has been done on the Continent by such Exhibitions !"

Mr. Newall, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, considered that the Exhibition would be "of universal benefit to everybody ;" and Mr. Hawkes, of the same town, thought "the larger the competition the better it would be for all." Mr. Joseph Price, of Gateshead, concurred in these opinions.

Mr. Greenhow pointed out that the Exhibition would teach "not the manufacturers only how to make, but the public how to buy. It would furnish the best elements for criticism." "Both individuals and nations would be gainers." Similar Local Exhibitions had done great good, and the "benefit would increase in proportion to the extent."



The Right Hon. Lord Provost of Edinburgh said,—

“The proposal of the Prince was a most laudable one, and would have an improving tendency in every way. The preparation for such an Exhibition would direct the mind of the whole world to the peaceful pursuit of industry, and by friendly competition and generous reward would more closely than ever cement the amicable relations of all the nations of the earth.”

The City Treasurer said, “There cannot be two opinions about its good.” The feeling of the Edinburgh meeting was that moral good would result from that assemblage of rival manufacturers which would be induced by the Exhibition.

Mr. Sime, the oldest manufacturer of shawls and tartans in Edinburgh, considered that he had already derived great benefit from similar Exhibitions.

The Master of the Merchants’ Company at Edinburgh thought the Exhibition should be universal, and that its tendency would be “to rub the sharp corners of many nations off;” and the Convener of the Trades of Edinburgh suggested that such universal Expositions should go the round of Europe.

At Dublin it was stated that great good had resulted from the Exhibitions of the Royal Dublin Society, which had been held triennially for about twenty-eight years. These Exhibitions comprised raw materials, as well as manufactures of all kinds.

At Paisley there was a unanimous concurrence by the meeting convened by the Provost, in the expression of Mr. Sharp, that the Exhibition would be one of great national benefit.

At Perth there was unanimous expression of gratification that your Royal Highness should distinguish yourself by the honorable position your Royal Highness is taking in this matter.

At Glasgow, Edinburgh, Paisley, Perth, the opinions of the meetings were unanimous upon the advantages which had arisen

from the Exhibitions of the Highland Agricultural Society, and other analogous Exhibitions. One or more Exhibitions of decorative manufactures had been held in Glasgow, which had been visited and highly appreciated by all classes, and had proved self-supporting. Arguing from these facts, it was held that the present more enlarged Exhibition would be beneficial in proportion to its size.

It was remarked at Derby that the project would be of great advantage in diffusing information; and one speaker said, "If we'd had such an Exhibition, the China trade would never have left Derby."

The Reverend Mr. Yate, of Dover, "would be happy to do all in his power towards forwarding the object in view. It would greatly tend to the advantage of industry, not only in this kingdom, but in the whole world, and might prove one of the means of an inscrutable Providence in hastening the period when 'they shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks.'" Mr. Kaye, at Edinburgh, expressed similar hopes.

(b.) *Whether the Scope of the Exhibition should be exclusively National or Universal?*

On this question we have to submit the following testimony:—

Mr. H. Thompson, Mr. Hargreaves, and Mr. Hertz, who met jointly and respectively on behalf of the firms of Messrs. James Thomson, Brothers & Co. Messrs. Hargreaves, Brothers & Co., Messrs. Dalgleish, Falconer & Co., were all decidedly of opinion that the Exhibition should be international. They observed,—

"It is very necessary that all parties should know what the French and all nations are doing, and should compare their manufactures with our own. The comparison would shew what our manufacturers could do, and by generating increased knowledge and appreciation in our consumers would induce the production of a much higher class of work.

Mr. Nelson, of the firm of Nelson, Knowles, and Co., of Manchester, said,—

“One great argument for universality is that manufacturers ought to know all that is doing. Most manufacturers have much too high an opinion of their own excellence, and it is desirable they should measure it by that of others.”

Messrs. Hoyle and Sons agreed unanimously that the Exhibition ought certainly to be international. “The Lancashire feeling eminently is,” said Mr. Alderman Neild, “to have a clear stage and no favour.”

Messrs. Kershaw and Co., of Manchester, said, “Open the Exhibition to receive the productions of all nations, certainly.”

Messrs. Dixon, of Sheffield, thought “that manufacturers would certainly lose nothing by the Exhibition, and would probably gain a great deal. They prefer universality to nationality; the first is by far the grander idea, and more useful.”

Mr. Wailes, the eminent glass-painter, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, said, “the laying the Exhibition open to the Continent was the most important part of this scheme.”

Messrs. James Black and Co. considered it “highly desirable to compare our productions not only with those of ourselves, but with those of foreigners. The Exhibition would be well worth all the money it might cost.”

Mr. Paterson, of the firm of Messrs. James Black and Co., of Glasgow, observed, that “as there has been great benefit from small Exhibitions, there would be greater benefit from large. The work was especially appropriate to Great Britain, as being the centre of manufactures. Manufacturers would be glad to get that new information which a comparison with other countries would afford.”

And even in those manufactures where our own inferiority would probably be demonstrated in the Exhibition, manufacturers certainly welcomed the opportunity which would thus be afforded for comparison. Thus,—

Mr. J. Jobson Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Stuart and Smith, of Sheffield, grate manufacturers, thought “it most desirable to see



the best metal work of all nations; but that England would be behind in ornamental metal work, particularly where the human figure is involved."

(c.) *Whether such Exhibitions should be supported by funds voted by the House of Commons, or by Voluntary Subscription?*

The preponderance of opinions we heard was certainly in favour of *wholly* supporting the Exhibition by voluntary subscription. We heard this feeling strongly expressed by persons of very opposite politics, and even by those but very remotely interested in the proposal. A lady, nearly eighty years of age, who probably would not be able to travel to London even to see the Exhibition, said,—“I will subscribe my crown if no part of the expenses comes out of the taxes, but not otherwise.” In a few instances, as at Paisley, we heard it said that Government should at least contribute a moiety of the expense. Thus,—

Mr. W. Sharp, of Paisley, considered that as this was a great national work, intended for a great national benefit, its stability, as well as the confidence of the public, would be greatly secured by Government bearing a moiety of the expenses. A similar feeling was manifested by many gentlemen present.

Mr. Robert Gardner, of Manchester, expressed himself strongly against the funds being provided by Government.

Mr. Tyler, shawl manufacturer, of Stirling, preferred that the funds should be provided by voluntary subscriptions, and not by Government.

Messrs. James Black and Co. thought all interests in the country would willingly subscribe to the establishment of such Exhibitions.

Mr. Hannan, at Glasgow, said, “the less we have to do with the Government money the better; the more manufacturers support the scheme the better.”

The Lord Provost of Glasgow considered that “the Exhibition would be more popular if there were no public money required.”

Sir James Campbell thought it might be an open question whether Government should help with funds; at the same time he considered it might provoke discussions in Parliament that might prove injurious.

At Perth the meeting expressed their readiness to be prepared at a future time to form a local committee, and "collect the sinews of war."

Mr. Baillie Pullar, at Perth, remarked that "the Government of France had by their energy rather lessened than stimulated individual exertion," and he thence deduced "the superior advantage of retaining the popular, rather than the Government, system of management."

The Right Hon. Stephen R. Lushington observed, at the Canterbury meeting, that "he was glad to understand the Exhibition was to be voluntary, for he could not help remarking that had it been otherwise—had it been determined to seek the aid of Government, the public would have felt themselves relieved of the necessity of assisting, and would have regarded the Exhibition as a part of compulsory taxation, and therefore much less favourably."

(d.) *Willingness to exhibit.*

A willingness to exhibit was very general, but in one or two cases we met with symptoms of that feeling almost peculiar to British manufacturers against exhibiting their productions to any but *bonâ fide* customers. In our endeavour to meet objections of this class, we always found that the repugnance appeared to arise from an apprehension of piracy. Although the effect of the Copyright Registration Act was universally admitted to have been good as far as it extended, still it seemed to be felt that the protection, owing to various causes, was still less efficient than was desirable. When it is remembered that the Copyright Registration Act has only been about twelve years in operation, and that piracy of designs was very common before its introduction, the apprehension may, perhaps, in great measure, be ascribed to the recollection of a past state of things.

Mr. Edmund Potter, of the firm of Messrs. E. Potter and Co., "thought the plan worthy of every encouragement for the benefit of taste and art : but he apprehends the exposition of his own productions would be detrimental to his business, and doubts if he should exhibit what would be a fair exposition of all his productions. He would be willing to subscribe. He would have nothing to gain by the advertisement, and might lose."

On all sides it was considered most necessary that means should be taken, and prizes so awarded, that every one should be enabled to appear fairly in the particular grade he took in the manufacturing production : some persons producing excellence with little regard to cost—others producing it at the cheapest possible rate. It was felt as obvious, that the two producers ought not to be regarded as competitors on the same level. In respect of a statement of prices, Mr. Wakefield, of the firm of Inglis and Wakefield, of Glasgow and London, extensive mousselin-de-laine printers, observed, "that it would not be possible to get accurately at prices. All large capitalists of intelligence are on an average level in this respect. There would be sure to be deception ; a price would be named which would not be maintained. All interests dislike publicity of price."

Messrs. Kershaw and Co., of Manchester, although not producing articles of the finest quality, would be willing to exhibit as producers of articles for special markets.

Mr. Dugdale, of Manchester, expressed his willingness to shew *every* class of his productions, of printed calicoes.

Messrs. Winkworth and Procters said,—“If we should exhibit, it would not be of our ordinary productions, but something special, to shew the power of production.”

At Perth and Stirling, where the manufactures are chiefly of a homely character—tartans, woollen clothing, &c., the producers expressed entire willingness to exhibit each his own class of productions.

The Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Captain J. D. Weatherley, states that several eminent manufacturers not present at the meeting



concur in the views of your Royal Highness, and are willing to assist.

Mr. Whitworth and Mr. Roberts, both eminent engineers of Manchester, promised to send specimens of machinery.

Messrs. Hollingworth, paper manufacturers, of Turkey Mills, near Maidstone, who manufacture "Whatman's" papers, volunteered to send up, if possible, complete machinery, which should exhibit the whole process of paper-making, from the rag to the production of the perfect sheet.

*(e) Whether Prizes should be awarded, the amount of Prizes, and the Distribution of them?*

The following is the most remarkable evidence taken in reference to these subjects. On the absolute necessity of a tribunal as impartial as possible, all, without exception, were entirely unanimous. All thought that a Royal Commission was the only means of securing the utmost practicable impartiality, and that its appointment was indispensable to securing public confidence.

At the Newcastle meeting the opinion was strong and unanimous upon the necessity of a Royal Commission, in order to insure foreign confidence.

At the Perth meeting all present agreed as to the absolute necessity of a Royal Commission, aided by the best counsel and advice.

Sir James Campbell strongly advised the appointment of a Royal Commission; and the Glasgow meeting seemed fully to concur with him that it was indispensable. "There must be," he said, "a halo of impartiality about the decisions on the prizes, and there is no other mode so unquestionable as a Royal Commission."

Mr. Alderman Neild and Mr. Graham "would have no prizes for textile fabrics." (Appendix, No. 8.) They said,—

"The only prize worth having is commercial success. The discovery of a new, permanent, and beautiful colour would be worth more than 5,000*l.*, and we should be glad to give it. The difficulty of appointing a satisfactory tribunal of judgment would be very great, and for other reasons;" in which opinion all the partners united.

Messrs. James Black and Co., of Glasgow, see no objections to the prizes proposed. "The larger the amount, the greater would be the exertions."

Mr. Wakefield, of the firm of Inglis and Wakefield, of Glasgow, extensive printers, is decidedly in favour of having prizes. He doubts if many would exhibit without them.

Mr. Hertz, of the firm of Messrs. Dalgleish, Falconer, and Co., thought there should be no reward of money given to any manufacturer where the commercial result was a sufficient reward, but he thought it expedient that one very large prize should be given where no other reward can be expected: this according to the magnitude and expense of the production; and the smaller prizes should be based on the same principle.

Mr. Hargreaves, of the firm of Messrs. Hargreaves, Brothers, and Co., said,—

"The amount of prize should be in accordance with the value of the discovery, coupled with the expense likely to be incurred in the production of it. We are of opinion, that 1,000*l.* is the largest amount desirable, except when there is a probability of the expense of the discovery being very great—as, for instance, 1,000*l.* is sufficient for a manufactured or printed article, but not for an important discovery in mechanics."

Mr. Hargreaves added,—“Manufacturers should be invited to offer suggestions;” and asked “Whether manufacturers would be at liberty to offer prizes of their own—say 100*l.* or more for each subject?”

Messrs. Kershaw and Co. approved of prizes; but they objected to the proposed large amount of them. Still they thought such prizes would doubtless stimulate exertion in proportion to their value, and tend to make the Exhibition itself more attractive. They considered that it was absolutely necessary to have a Royal Commission for distributing them.

Mr. Minton considered that the *exhibitors* ought to receive the prizes, whether they were manufacturers, designers, or retailers. He said,—

“Prizes ought rather to be medals than money. The greater the

money-prizes, the greater, doubtless, the incentive to exhibit; but large money prizes would beget great disappointment. They would encourage speculation, and perhaps lead to ruin. The remunerations should be awarded solely by the Commission. Perhaps money might be given in some cases to reward people who have not and cannot afford to take out patents, or where patents are not available, but who benefit the public; or to parties who have been at great cost to produce successful results: but this should be optional with the Commission. If such a prize as 5,000*l.* should be determined on, it should not be awarded absolutely, but conditionally, on there being a work sufficiently meritorious to deserve it."

It was suggested at Nottingham that there might be great doubt as to the merit of the party to whom the proposed 5,000*l.* premium might be awarded, therefore smaller premiums were desirable. It was suggested "to reduce the amounts, and increase the numbers, as lessening the risk of injury from erroneous adjudication." There was one person who said, "The first prize should not be given to a *patented* invention."

Mr. Fraser, a merchant at Manchester, and Chairman of the School of Design there, suggests that there should be a reservation against awarding any of the several prizes in the event of no objects sufficiently meriting them.

Mr. Blair, of Perth, insisted "that there should be no reservation clauses to first prize being worthy of 5,000*l.*"

Mr. Jobson Smith observed,—

"If people attempt to maintain the character of the country, there will be great expenditure. My specimen-grates, for example, might cost me several hundred pounds. It would give a great impetus to the best labour. Ample rewards and prizes would stimulate competition."

At Paisley the meeting was unanimously in favour of large prizes, so as to command the attention of scientific men, not only in this, but in other countries.

Mr. Turnbull, of Perth, said "it was necessary to begin well at first. Great Britain ought to justify her commercial position, by offering adequate prizes."

Mr. John Stuart Mill recommended that every jury appointed to adjudge the prizes should have some foreigners upon it. He considered this the most effectual means of insuring confidence abroad.



Mr. Cousins, Superintendent of Public Works at Edinburgh, also suggested that "upon every jury there should be one foreigner."

Mr. Dilke suggested that the public at large should be invited to recommend subjects for prizes. He was of opinion,

"That if it were made known that the Council were willing to receive suggestions, some one or more persons interested in each and every trade, with a knowledge sharpened by experience and personal interest, would propose a prize for such discovery or improvement as would be of the greatest value in his particular trade; and thus the general requirements would become known, and the Council relieved from much anxiety, and only be required to decide between the suggestions of the most experienced."

He proceeded to say,—

"All discoveries or inventions made known *after* the announcement of the prizes should be allowed to compete for them. It is especially desirable that the merits of the subject which receives the first prize should be tested as much as possible before hand. This arrangement would tend to promote the declaration of inventions, and thus subject them to a public test. By this means the public is made, as it were, the jury, and the liability to a wrong judgment is diminished. It might, perhaps, be a question whether any invention or discovery should be eligible to receive the *first prize* unless it had been made public a certain specified time before the opening of the Exhibition."

#### (f) *Miscellaneous Remarks.*

The most important of these, which cannot readily be arranged under any of the preceding heads, have been the following:—

Mr. R. Redgrave, A.R.A., one of the Masters of the Head School of Design, writes:—

"I cannot but feel that the proposed Exhibition of 1851, of which you inform me, would be a most valuable means of arousing the energies both of our manufacturers and designers. It has occurred to me to suggest, that collections of the most rare and choice works produced by the skill of past ages, (such as our Museums and Societies of Antiquarians and Archaeologists could so well supply,) should form centres to the various groups of manufactures to which they relate. Such collections would be a great stimulus to new efforts to produce, by mechanical means which are in our power, much that was then accomplished only by costly hand-labour. Information would be obtained by the juxtaposition of the excellence of the past with the endeavours of the present. I may, perhaps, add, that a section of the Exposition in Paris was devoted to the products of their new colony of Algeria, and to a collection of the native weapons, utensils, and dresses; and that one or two houses of business in France had turned their attention

specially to the manufacture of these latter. Such a section in the proposed Exhibition for our own colonial population would be likely to produce the same results, by making the manufacturers more practically acquainted with colonial wants as well as with colonial raw materials."

Mr. Edward Hailstone, of Horton Hall, near Bradford, has also suggested that a collection should be made of mediæval art and manufactures; but his views are, that it should be exhibited at the Society of Arts in the next year, in order to give manufacturers all the advantages and information derivable from such a collection, which they might turn to practical account in their preparations for the Exhibition of 1851.

Dr. Patrick Neill, of Canonmills, near Edinburgh, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, and Secretary of the Natural History and Horticultural Societies, addressing the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, says,

"My impression is that the idea should be encouraged. Although Edinburgh cannot be reckoned a manufacturing place, yet we possess ingenious artists enough to ensure us a respectable *status* in any Exposition."

Mr. Hargreaves, of Messrs. Hargreaves, Crothers, and Co., suggested as worthy of consideration whether the Exhibition should always be held in London. London would be rather out of the reach of the manufacturing population, who would thus be deprived of the advantages to be derived from seeing it.

Mr. Farquharson, of Paisley, suggested that the premiated design should, if possible, be collected together after the Exhibition, and be made to instruct workmen in different parts of the country by rotating exhibitions.

At Nottingham a suggestion was thrown out as to the propriety of the classification being topographical; and an unanimous resolution was passed of expression of gratitude to your Royal Highness.

Messrs. Winkworth and Procters, silk manufacturers at Manchester, thought that "a fair comparison of the merits of the productions of different nations could only be made by competent judges, who were able to estimate their *cost* as well as excellence; and this could not be expected from the general public."

Messrs. Winkworth and Procters do not consider that the Exhibition would be any direct benefit to themselves personally.

It was stated that somewhat similar local exhibitions at Newcastle-on-Tyne had been self-supporting. For one Exhibition there had been upward of 200,000 visitors, at a sixpenny admission, and season tickets.

The Committee of the North of England Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts, which includes many of the gentlemen who were most active in getting up the local Exhibition, offered their services as a district committee. (Appendix, No. 6.)

Before concluding this Report, we would inform you Royal Highness that as it appeared likely that the East Indies would be able to contribute very largely to the division of the Exhibition proposed to consist of Raw Materials, it was deemed advisable to confer with Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B., the Chairman of the East India Company, and some of the principal officers of the India House. The Chairman cordially entered into the proposal, and thought he might undertake to say that the Court, when the subject was brought before them, would give their cordial co-operation in promoting your Royal Highness's proposal in every way.\* For his own part, he said he would be happy at once to make any preliminary inquiries of the Governor-General, even by the next mail if it were desired. He suggested that a communication should be opened with Dr. Royle, the head of the Botanical department, and in charge of the correspondence relative to the natural productions of India. Dr. Royle has been so obliging as to furnish a communication on this subject,

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\* In a subsequent letter the Chairman of the East India Company says, "I beg to inform you that I communicated to the Court of Directors the conversation which I had with you on the subject of the proposed Exhibition of the Works of Industry, which His Royal Highness the Prince Albert is desirous to institute in the year 1851. I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, for the information of His Royal Highness, that the Court expressed their entire concurrence in the views which I then suggested, and that they will be prepared to give their cordial co-operation in carrying out the wishes of His Royal Highness, by obtaining from India such specimens of the products and manufactures of that country as may tend to illustrate its resources, and add to the interest of the Great National Exhibition of which His Royal Highness is the patron."

(Signed)

"A. GALLOWAY."



which will be found in the Appendix, No. 7. The Chairman expressed his desire to be informed further on the subject. Mr. Melvill, the Secretary, said that the East India Company had always exhibited the utmost desire to promote the interests of Art and Science, and he instanced the establishment of magnetic observatories in India, made at the suggestion of the British Association. He was sure there would be every disposition throughout India to assist. Mr. Peacock, Examiner of India Correspondence, pointed out that raw products would be perhaps the chief feature, as British manufactures had supplanted the native manufactures so extensively. At the same time, he enumerated various manufactures still produced in India, such as goldsmiths' work, metal-work, ivory-work, pottery, mosaics, shawls, muslin, carpets, &c., and he thought these would furnish a considerable show. Perhaps some of the Parsees would be induced to exhibit specimens. It was remarked by others, that there would be mutual advantages of great importance both to India and this country;—to India in calling forth new products and directing attention to the subject, and to this country in furnishing suggestions, &c. and new materials for manufactures.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's

Most obedient Servants,

HENRY COLE.

FRANCIS FULLER.

*London, October 1849.*

## APPENDIX.—No. 1.

## LIST OF THE PROMOTERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

*Manchester.*

- John Potter, Mayor of Manchester.  
 R. Dalgleish, Falconer, and Co., Manufacturers and Printers.  
 John Dugdale and Brothers, Manufacturers and Printers.  
 William Fairbairn and Co., Engineers.  
 ——— Fleming, Merchant.  
 Robert Gardner, Manufacturer.  
 Hargreave, Brothers, Manufacturers and Printers.  
 A. and S. Henry and Co., Merchants.  
 Sir B. Heywood and Co., Bankers.  
 James Houldsworth, Portland Street Mill.  
 Thomas Hoyle and Sons, Manufacturers and Printers.  
 Kershaw, Leese, and Co., Manufacturers and Printers.  
 E. R. Langworthy, Mayor of Salford.  
 Loyd, Entwistle, and Co., Bankers.  
 Nelson, Knowles, and Co., Printers for Foreign Markets.  
 John and Nath. Philips and Co.  
 Roberts, Fothergill, and Dobinson, Globe Works.  
 John R. Sale, Printer.  
 J. Shuttleworth.  
 Thomson, Brothers and Sons, Manufacturers and Printers.  
 James Thomson, Primrose, Clitheroe.  
 J. Aspinall Turner, Manufacturer and Merchant, President of the  
     Manchester Commercial Association.  
 W. R. Watkins and Co.  
 Joseph Witworth, Engineer.  
 Winkworth and Procters, Silk Manufacturers.

*Birmingham.*

Samuel Thornton, Mayor.

M. D. Hill, Recorder.

W. C. Aitken.

George Bacchus and Sons, Glass Manufacturers.

D. Barnett, Merchant.

James Boyce and Son, Brass Founders.

Chance, Brothers, and Co., Glass Manufacturers.

Elkington, Mason, and Co., Electroplaters.

Brooke Evans, Manufacturer.

Jennens, Bettridge, and Sons, Papier Mâché Manufacturers.

George Richmond Collis and Co., Silversmiths and Electroplaters.

Rice Harris, Glass Manufacturer.

Rice William Harris, Glass Manufacturer.

Henry Knight, Mechanical Engineer.

Thomas Lane, Papier Mâché and Patent Pearl Glass Manufacturer.

Messenger and Sons, Manufacturers.

F. and A. Osler, Cut-Glass Manufacturers.

Theophilus Richards, Merchant.

Westley Richards, Gun Manufacturer.

James Russell, Surgeon.

Thomas Summerfield, Glass Manufacturer.

Tipping and Lawden, Gun Manufacturers.

Henry Van Wart, Merchant.

J. Winfield and Co., Merchants and Manufacturers.

R. W. Winfield, Merchant and Manufacturer.

*Some of the Members of the British Association present at the  
meeting at Birmingham, September 1849.*

T. R. Robinson, D.D., Astronomer, of Armagh, President for 1849.

J. C. Adams, M.A., F.R.S.

Professor W. P. Alison, M.D.

George James Allman, M.D., Prof. Bot. T.C.D.

D. J. Ansted, F.R.S., Professor at King's College, F.G.S.



- Charles C. Babington, F.R.A.S., C.P.S., Acad. Amer. Art. et Sci.  
Soc.
- Samuel Bache.
- Robert Ball, Professor.
- Sir H. De la Beche, K.C.B., F.R.S., V.P.G.S., Director-General  
of the Geol. Survey.
- Captain Sir Edward Belcher, R.N.
- T. F. Bergin.
- W. R. Birt.
- Charles Holte Bracebridge.
- William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, F.R.S., V.P.G.S.,  
F.L.S.
- W. R. Callender.
- James T. Chance.
- A. Claudet.
- Charles Daubeney, M.D., F.R.S., Hon. M.R.I.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.,  
Professor of Botany at Oxford.
- John S. Dawes.
- Alexander J. Ellis.
- M. Faraday.
- Joseph Fletcher.
- Edward Forbes, F.R.S., Professor of Botany, King's College.
- H. W. Freeland.
- John Garbett.
- Douglas Gatton.
- Charles Geach.
- Edwin H. Gifford.
- Frederick Gough.
- John Gould, F.R.S.
- E. Guest, F.R.S.
- W. Neilson Hancock, LL.D., Professor.
- Arthur Henfrey, F.L.S.
- J. H. Henry.
- Eaton Hodgkinson, F.R.S., Professor at University College,  
London.

- Joseph Hodgson, F.R.S.  
 W. Hopkins, F.R.S.  
 Leonard Horner, F.R.S., V.P.G.S.  
 Robert Hunt.  
 L. L. Boscawen Ibbetson, K.E.  
 Thomas Irvin.  
 Captain Henry James, F.R.S.  
 Francis Jeane.  
 J. P. Joule.  
 J. Beete Jukes, F.G.S.  
 Samuel King.  
 Edwin Lankester, M.D., F.R.S.  
 R. G. Latham, M.D., F.R.S.  
 T. F. Ledsam.  
 Sir Charles Lyell, F.R.S., President of the Geological Society.  
 William P. Marshall.  
 G. Munby.  
 Sir Roderic Impey Murchison, F.R.S., V.P.G.S.  
 The Marquis of Northampton, V.P.R.S., F.G.S., &c.  
 T. W. Oldham, F.R.S., Professor of Trinity College, Dublin.  
 A. Follett Osler.  
 Professor Richard Owen, F.R.S., F.G.S.  
 The Lord Bishop of Oxford, F.R.S.  
 George Peacock, Dean of Ely, F.R.S.  
 Thomas John Pearsall.  
 Dr. John Percy, F.R.S.  
 Professor John Phillips, F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary  
 British Association.  
 Richard Phillips, F.R.S.  
 Dr. Lyon Playfair, F.R.S.  
 Baden Powell, F.R.S., Savilian Professor of Geometry, Oxford.  
 Andrew Ramsey, Professor, F.R.S.  
 Richard Roberts.  
 Francis Ronalds, Professor, F.R.S.  
 J. Forbes Royle, M.D., F.R.S., General Secretary British Association.

James Russell, M.D.  
 Edward Sabine, General Secretary British Association.  
 A. B. St. Leger.  
 W. Spence, F.R.S.  
 Robert Stephenson, M.P., F.R.S.  
 John Stevelly, Professor.  
 G. G. Stokes.  
 H. E. Strickland, F.G.S., F.L.S.  
 Colonel W. H. Sykes, F.R.S.  
 John Taylor, F.R.S., Treasurer of British Association.  
 James Tennant, Professor of Mineralogy at King's College.  
 Richard E. Townsend.  
 Thomas Webster, M.A., F.R.S.  
 William Wells.  
 C. Wheatstone, Professor, F.R.S.  
 Francis Wishaw.  
 Robert J. Wilberforce, D.D.  
 Robert Willis, F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor of Cambridge.  
 The Lord Wrottesley, F.R.S.

#### *Bradford.*

Titus Salt, Mayor, Spinner, Manufacturer, and Merchant.  
 Wm. Finson and Co., Manufacturers and Spinners.  
 Milligan, Forbes, and Co., Merchants.  
 John Foster and Son, Black Dikes Mills, Spinners and Manufacturers of Alpaca.  
 J. G. Horsfall and Co., Manufacturers.  
 John Rand and Sons, Spinners and Manufacturers.  
 George Rogers, Beehive Mills, Worsted Spinner.  
 Semon Siltzer and Co., Merchants.  
 A. Tremel and Co., Field Head Mills, Spinners and Manufacturers.

#### *Staffordshire Potteries.*

Thomas, John, and Joseph Mayer, American Potters, Longport.  
 Charles Meigh, Son, and Pankhurst, Hanley.



Herbert Minton and Co., Stoke-upon-Trent.  
 John Ridgway.  
 Josiah Wedgewood and Sons, Etruria.

*Maidstone.*

John Mercer, Mayor.  
 Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., M.P.  
 Charles Wykeham Martin, M.P.  
 Aretas Akers.  
 William Beale.  
 T. Franklyn.  
 John Hollingworth, Paper Manufacturer.  
 Thomas Hollingworth, Paper Manufacturer.  
 W. J. Steinmeld, Seed Crusher.  
 John Monkton, Town Clerk.  
 James Whatman.  
 John Whichcord.

&c.      &c.      &c.

*Canterbury.*

T. Wilkinson, Mayor.  
 W. R. Lyall, Dean of Canterbury.  
 The Right Hon. S. R. Lushington.  
 John Aris, Clerk to the Justices.  
 John Brent, Alderman.  
 William Brock.  
 Thomas Lever Burch.  
 Robert G. Chipperfield, Under Sheriff.  
 John Chalk Claris, "Kent Herald."  
 Henry Cooper, Alderman.  
 George Furley, Solicitor.  
 Alfred Lyall, Rector of Harbledown.  
 John Nutt, Town Clerk.  
 W. Pearson, Clerk.  
 Edward Scudamore, M.D.

*Dover.*

Anthony S. Payn, Mayor.  
 Thomas Baldock, Commander R.N., Superintendent of Packets.  
 Charles William Broad.  
 Edward Jones, Surgeon.  
 William H. Payn, Solicitor.  
 Henry Plue, J.P.  
 James Poulter, Alderman.  
 William Yate, Clerk.

*Clitheroe.*

James Thomson, Calico Printer.

*Kendal.*

Whitwell and Co., Carpet Manufacturers, Dockray Hall Mills.

*Sheffield.*

T. R. Barker, Mayor of Sheffield.  
 Henry Atkin, Master Cutler.  
 Broadhead and Atkin, Britannia Works, Silver-plated and Britannia Metal Manufacturers.  
 John Dixon and Sons, Silver, Silver-plated, Britannia Metal, and Shooting-tackle Manufacturers.  
 William Greaves and Sons, Sheaf Works, Railway Springs, Steel of all kinds, Files, Edge-tools, Table-knives, Razors, &c. &c.  
 Hoole, Robson, and Hoole, Stove-grate and Fender Manufacturers, Green Lane Works.  
 William Jessop and Sons, Steel Manufacturers.  
 Joseph Rodgers and Sons, Cutlers.  
 Stuart and Smith, Stove-grate and Fender Manufacturers.  
 Henry Wilkinson and Co., Silversmiths and Platers.

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*

J. D. Weatherly, Mayor.

G. Hawks, of Hawks, Crawshay, and Sons, Iron Manufacturers,  
Mayor of Gateshead.

R. S. Newall and Co., Wire Rope Manufacturers.

J. Price, Glass Manufacturer.

William Wailes, Stained Glass Works.

*Derby.*

Andrew Handyside, Britannia Foundry.

James Haywood, Phoenix Iron Foundry.

Hubert and Arthur Holmes, Coach and Harness Makers.

(Other names to be reported.)

*Nottingham.*

S. Adams, Lace Manufacturer.

William Enfield, Town Clerk.

William Felkin, Lace Manufacturer.

John Heard, Hosier.

Richard Morley, Hosier.

George Rawson, Clerk to the Magistrates.

James Akroyd and Son, Halifax, Spinners and Manufacturers.

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SCOTLAND.

*Edinburgh.*

W. Johnston, Lord Provost.

James Blackadder, Master of the Merchants' Company of Edinburgh.

John Dick, Treasurer of the City.

John Kay, Town Councillor.

John Mihyll, Magistrate.

James Milne and Son, Brass-founders, &c.

Alexander Selanders, Upholsterer, Town Councillor.

David Sime and Son, Manufacturers.



Andrew Tait, Magistrate.  
 M. O. H. West, Convener of Trades.  
 William Wright, Town Councillor and Hat Manufacturer.  
 C. D. Young and Co., Iron-work Manufacturers.

*Glasgow.*

James Anderson, Lord Provost.  
 James Black and Co., Calico Printers.  
 James Campbell and Co.  
 J. O. W. Campbell and Co., Merchants.  
 Dicksons and Laings, Woollen Manufacturers, Hawick.  
 James Lumsden and Sons.  
 D. and J. Macdonald and Co., Sewed Muslin Manufacturers.  
 George Macintosh and Co., Chemical Manufacturers.  
 Henry Monteith and Co., Spinners, Printers, &c.  
 Murdock, Aitkin, and Co., Engineers.  
 J. and D. Paton, Woollen Manufacturers, Tillicoultry and  
 Glasgow.  
 D. E. Reid, Goldsmith.  
 Robert Stewart, Magistrate, Iron Master.

*Paisley.*

David Murray, Provost of Paisley.  
 George A. Clark.  
 Thomas Coats, Thread Manufacturer.  
 Robert Farquharson, Manufacturer, J.P. for Renfrewshire.  
 James Forbes.  
 William Martin.  
 John Morgan, Manufacturer.  
 Alexander Turiff Pattery, Engineer and Founder.  
 William Sharp, Manufacturer.  
 John Smith, Merchant.  
 Robert Walker.

*Perth.*

James Dewar, Lord Provost.  
 William Archer, St. John's Foundry.  
 William Blair, Manufacturer.  
 Garvie and Dees, Manufacturers.  
 Robert Pullar and Sons, Manufacturers.  
 Hector Sandeman, Bleacher.  
 W. S. Turnbull, Bleacher.

*Stirling.*

W. Mac Alley, Provost.  
 G. and J. Stevenson, Manufacturers.  
 Robert Taylor and Sons, Carpet and Woollen Shawl Manufacturers.  
 Thomas Graham, Spinner and Shawl Manufacturer.

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 IRELAND.
*Dublin.*

The Earl of Clarendon.  
 Timothy O'Brien, Lord Mayor of Dublin.  
 W. Digges La Touche, High Sheriff.  
 Richard Atkinson, Poplin Manufacturer.  
 Thomas K. Austin, Cabinet-maker.  
 George Austin.  
 John Barker, M.D.  
 William Edmund Bolton, M.R.I.A., R.D.S.  
 Henry Cary, Mem. Council R.D.S.  
 Thomas Conolly, M.R.D.S.  
 William Fry, Poplin Manufacturer.  
 L. E. Foot  
 Robert Harriston, M.D. } Honorary Secretaries Royal Dublin Society.  
 Thomas Hutton, Coachmaker.  
 E. Jones, Silk Manufacturer.

Matthew Law.

William Mac Can, Member of Committee of Manufactures, M.R.C.S.

W. Henry Porter, Member of Committee of Manufacturers, M.R.D.S.

William Reynolds, Poplin Manufacturer.

William Rigby, Gun Manufacturer.

Edward Stanley, Chairman of Committee of Manufacturers.

John Stevenson, Secretary A.V. Consumers' Gas Company.

Henry Telford, Organ Builder.

Edward Tighe, Chairman of Committee of Fine Arts.

William Willans.

&c. &c. &c.

### *Belfast.*

William G. Johnson, Mayor of Belfast.

Michael Andrews, Damask and Linen Manufacturer.

Coates and Young, Founders and Engineers.

William Ewart and Son, Flax Spinners, Linen and Muslin Manufacturers.

John Heming, Cambrie and Damask Manufacturer, Waringstown.

J. and S. Hendersen and Co., Flax Spinners.

John Holden and Co., Sewed Muslin Manufacturers.

Mac Adam, Brothers, and Co., Founder and Engineers.

James Mac Adam, Junior, Secretary of Flax Improvement Committee, and Hon. Secretary of Government School of Design.

Richard Robinson, Agricultural Machinist.

Sadler Fenton, and Co., Linen Merchants.

Simms and Macintyre, Publishers.

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## APPENDIX.—No. 2.

### DUBLIN.

A Meeting of certain Manufacturers in Dublin, and certain Members of the Committee of Manufactures of the Royal Dublin



Society, having been convened at the Mansion House by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and W. D. La Touche, Esq., High Sheriff, to meet a Deputation deputed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Society of Arts of London, to explain the nature and object of the Exhibition to be holden in London in the year 1851, and to elicit the opinion of the Manufacturers upon certain points ;

PRESENT ;

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the Chair.

W. D. La Touche, Esq., High Sheriff.

THE DEPUTATION.

Mr. Cole and Mr. Fuller.

Mr. E. Foot,	}	Honorary Secretaries, Royal Dublin Society.
Surgeon Harrison,		
Sir E. Stanley,	}	Members of the Committee of Manufactures, Royal Dublin Society.
Mr. M'Cay,		
Mr. H. Porter,		
Mr. Stephenson,		Mr. Willans,
Mr. Law,		Mr. Austin,
Mr. Hutton,		Mr. E. Jones,
Mr. Fry,		Mr. Telford,
Mr. Atkinson		Alderman Reynolds.
Mr. Rigby,		

*Resolved*—That Mr. Fry and Mr. Porter be requested to act as Secretaries to the Meeting.

Moved by Mr. Williams ; seconded by Mr. Atkinson :

*Resolved*—That this Meeting has learned with the greatest satisfaction the anxious interest evinced by His Royal Highness Prince Albert in the favour of the manufacturing interests, not only of the United Kingdom, but of the world generally ; and desires to express its opinion, unanimously, in favour of opening the great Exhibition of 1851 to the products of the world at large.

Moved by Mr. Alderman Reynolds ; seconded by Mr. Jones :

*Resolved*—That this Meeting is of opinion that no less a tribnnal

than a Royal Commission is competent to give that general satisfaction in the distribution of prizes which an Exhibition open for all nations requires.

Moved by Mr. Fry ; seconded by Mr. Hutton :

*Resolved*—That the present Meeting do constitute themselves into a Local Committee, for the purpose of corresponding with the Society of Arts in London, and carrying out the details necessary for giving effective co-operation in the Exhibition to be held in 1851 in the British Metropolis, it being understood that His Excellency Lord Clarendon has been so kind as to signify his intention of acting as a Chairman of such Committee ; this Committee to have power to add to its number.

Moved by Mr. Foot ; seconded by Surgeon Harrison :

*Resolved*—That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be returned to the Deputation from the Society of Arts in London for their attendance this day, and for the communication they have made.

Moved by Mr. Atkinson ; seconded by Sir E. Stanley :

*Resolved*—That the Resolutions of this Meeting be published in the Dublin newspapers.

(Signed) TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, *Lord Mayor, Chairman.*

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor having left the Chair, and W. DIGGES LA TOUCHE, Esq., High Sheriff, having been called thereto, it was

Moved by Sir E. Stanley ; seconded by Mr. Law :

*Resolved*—That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his efficient assistance and zealous co-operation in the objects of the Deputation, and for his very dignified conduct in the chair.

(Signed) W. D. LA TOUCHE, *Chairman.*

WM. FRY,	}	<i>Honorary Secretaries.</i>
W. H. PORTER,		

*Mansion House, September 7, 1849.*

## APPENDIX.—No. 3.

## MAIDSTONE.

At a Meeting held at the Town-Hall, Maidstone, on Thursday, the 20th September, 1849, to receive a Deputation from the "Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce," and to consider the expediency of making a great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations in London in the year 1851,

John Mercer, Esq., Mayor, in the Chair;

It was proposed by Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart, M.P., seconded by James Whatman, Esq., and carried unanimously,—

That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that a Periodical Exhibition of Industry and Art of all Nations in London, under the patronage and presidency of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and under the sanction and control of a Royal Commission, is highly desirable, and would greatly tend to the advancement of Art and Science in this kingdom.

Proposed by Mr. Alderman Franklyn, seconded by John Whichcord, Esq., and carried unanimously,—

That His Royal Highness Prince Albert is entitled to the grateful thanks of this Meeting for the great interest he has evinced for the advancement of the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of this kingdom.

Proposed by Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P., seconded by Aretas Akers, Esq., and carried unanimously,—

That a Local Committee, comprising the following Gentlemen, be formed for the purpose of corresponding with the "Society of Arts" in London, and assisting in carrying out the details for the Exhibition proposed to be held in London in 1851, with power to add to their numbers:—

The Mayor of Maidstone,

The Magistrates of Maidstone,



The Aldermen,  
 Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., M.P.  
 T. L. Hodges, Esq., M.P.  
 Sir John Croft, Bart.  
 Messrs. Charles Wykeham Martin, M.P.

„ Aretas Akers,  
 „ E. L. Betts,  
 „ James Whatman, Vintners,  
 „ Thomas Hollingworth,  
 „ Steinmeitz,  
 „ H. A. Wildes,  
 „ W. Balston,  
 „ T. M. Wild.

Proposed by F. Fuller, Esq., and carried by acclamation,—  
 That a vote of thanks be given to the Mayor for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

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#### APPENDIX.—No. 4.

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##### CITY OF CANTERBURY.

At a Meeting, held at the Guildhall in the City of Canterbury, on Tuesday the 2nd day of October, 1849, for promoting the objects of His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, President of the “Society of Arts,” who proposes to make a great Collection and Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations in London in 1851,

The Right Worshipful the Mayor in the Chair;

It was resolved unanimously,—

That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the contemplated Collection and Exhibition, as proposed to be carried out by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, are very desirable, and that they would very materially tend to the encouragement and improvement of Arts and Manufactures, not only in this but in every other nation.

That His Royal Highness Prince Albert is entitled to the grateful thanks of this Meeting, for the great interest which he evinces in promoting the above objects, and in encouraging everything that tends to the prosperity and happiness of the nation.

That a Committee be appointed to assist in carrying out in this locality the objects contemplated, and that such Committee consist of the following Gentlemen now present, with power to add to their number :—

Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., Mayor,  
 The Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury,  
 The Right Hon. S. R. Lushington,  
 Alderman Cooper,  
 Alderman Brent,  
 Alderman Plummer,  
 The Rev. Alfred Lyall,  
 The Rev. G. C. Pearson,  
 Dr. Scudamore,  
 George Furley, Esq.  
 Thomas Lever Burch, Esq.  
 R. G. Chipperfield, Esq.  
 William Brock, Esq.  
 S. K. Burch, Esq.

WILKINSON, *Mayor.*

Votes of thanks were passed to the Right Worshipful the Mayor, for calling and presiding at the Meeting, and to the Very Rev. the Dean and Clergy, for their attendance and support.

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#### APPENDIX.—No. 5.

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##### DOVER.

At a Meeting held at Dover on Tuesday, October 2, 1849,

Anthony Freeman Payn, Esq., Mayor, in the Chair;

It was proposed by the Rev. W. Yate, seconded by W. H. Payn, Esq., and carried unanimously,—

That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that a Periodical Exhibition of Industry and Art of all Nations in London, as proposed by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, President of the "Society of Arts," and under the sanction of a Royal Commission, would greatly tend to the advancement of Art, Science, and Manufactures, not only in this kingdom, but in the whole world.

It was proposed by Captain Baldock, R.N., seconded by Edward Jones, Esq., and carried unanimously,—

That His Royal Highness Prince Albert is entitled to the grateful thanks of this Meeting, for the great interest he has evinced for the advancement of Art and Manufactures in this kingdom.

It was proposed by Mr. Alderman Poulter, seconded by Mr. McLeod, and carried unanimously,—

That this Meeting, deeming that it would tend to local and general advantage to establish a Committee at Dover, to correspond from time to time with the Executive in London, propose the immediate constitution of such a body.

ANTHONY F. PAYN, *Mayor.*

After a vote of thanks had been given to the Mayor, a local Committee was formed, consisting of the following Gentlemen (with power to add to their number):—

Anthony F. Payn, Mayor,  
James Poulter, Alderman,  
William Yate, Clerk,  
Thos. Baldock, Com. R.N., Superintendent of Packets,  
Edward Jones, Surgeon,  
William H. Payn, Solicitor,  
Henry Elve, J. P.  
Thomas McLeod, Town Councillor,



## APPENDIX.—No. 6.

## NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the "North of England Society for the promotion of the Fine Arts and Government School of Design," held on Thursday, the 6th day of September, 1849,

The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Newcastle in the Chair.

The Chairman having informed the Meeting that Francis Fuller, Esq., is about to visit this town, at the request of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, to ascertain the opinions of the leading Manufacturers of this district, in reference to the great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations to be formed in London in 1851,

It was unanimously resolved,—

That this Committee respectfully tenders its services in the formation of the proposed Exhibition, in furnishing the necessary information to parties likely to contribute to it, and in obtaining and forwarding to London Specimens of the local Manufactures.

And that a copy of this Resolution, signed by the Chairman, be presented to Mr. Fuller.

J. D. WEATHERLEY, *Chairman.*

## APPENDIX.—No. 7.

*On the Exhibition of Raw Products and Manufactured Articles  
from India.*

India, vast in extent and diversified in surface, is remarkable as the cradle of one, at least, of the nations who earliest practised the arts and cultivated the sciences, which characterise civilisation, and from whence they travelled to the West, and, perhaps, also to the East. Its present inhabitants continue to venerate sciences which they know only by name, and practise arts of which they know not the principles; and this with a skill, not only remarkable for the early

period at which it attained perfection, but also for the manner in which it has remained stationary for so many ages. This can be explained only by the fact, that the son was unable to add to the manual dexterity of his father, and could not improve an art which he knew only as a routine process. But when Commerce was in its infancy, or dealt only in the most precious commodities, these arts could not have been practised unless India had contained within itself all the raw materials which Art could convert into useful article or elegant ornaments. Without cotton, the so called "webs of woven air" could have had no existence. Without numerous barks, woods, and flowers, dyeing could not have been practised, and calico-printing would probably not have been invented. If an Indigo fera had not been indigenous, indigo would never have derived its name from India, nor have offered us the proof, in the stripe of mummy-cloth, of the early commercial intercourse between its native country and Egypt. Neither would sugar have been arranged by the Greeks with honeys, nor the Indians described as those who "*bibunt tenera dulces ab arundine succos*," unless they had the cane-like *saccharum* as a plant of their country. Neither in Persia would the proverb of "giving an Indian answer," have been considered equivalent to a cut with an Indian sword, unless the Hindoos had possessed the ore which enabled them to manufacture their far-famed *wootz* steel; and gunpowder is likely to have been invented at an early age only in a country where "villainous saltpetre" is abundant.

Besides these, India possesses an immense number, both of animal and vegetable, as well as of mineral substances, well-fitted for arts and manufactures of every kind; and the country has often been described as capable of producing, within its own limits, almost all the useful products of every other quarter of the globe. But it is difficult for a manufacturer to ascertain whether India, or any foreign country, contains any substance which may be useful even for his own purposes; for it is unknown in the markets of his country, and no mention is made of it in the price currents of its commerce. If it should be included in a foreign catalogue, it is by some name that is unknown to him, and in the explanation of which dictionaries often

lend no assistance, for the authors, usually acquainted only with words, attempt to define things of which they have no knowledge. Manufacturers, brokers, and merchants, are moreover, in this country, generally unacquainted with the natural sciences which would, in many cases, lead them to the discovery of new products. Finally, our commercial tariffs and custom-house officers, instead of facilitating, threw, until very recently, unreasonable obstacles in the introduction of new and unknown products.

There appear only two available methods by which a manufacturer can be made acquainted with the existence of foreign products likely to be useful in his business,—one is, by the collection of such information as is obtainable respecting them, and arranging it according to the most prominent properties of such substances. When these are so arranged, it is comparatively easy for any one to ascertain whether India, or any other foreign country, contains any useful or ornamental product which might be employed instead of and be cheaper than that already in use. Thus, among clothing and cordage plants, an inquirer might search for substitutes for hemp and flax. Among timber trees he would find described the different kinds of wood. Among the plants which yield oil and fatty substances he would find the means of supplying the wants of many who cannot go to the expense of a high-priced animal oil. So among gums, resins, colouring matters, tanning substances, the manufacturer might seek for a new and more efficient agent to answer his purpose, or find a cheaper substitute for what he already employs.

But with the most simple arrangement and clearly conveyed information, the manufacturer generally would feel little interest about the unknown natural products and their strange names, unless he had an opportunity of seeing and personally examining them. Then a glance of his practised eye, or the slight handling of a new substance, informs him whether it is likely to be of use for his purposes. The collection, therefore, of such substances, and arranging them also, as above, according to their properties, is the only method calculated at once to interest the public and to give such



confidence to the manufacturer as to induce him to submit them to trial. Their exhibition, therefore, is calculated not only to be of great use to the manufacturer, but of essential benefit to such countries as possess many little known products, possessed of valuable properties and procurable in large quantities at a cheap rate, if a demand could be created for them. India, already the *Koh-i-noor* of the British crown, could contribute to such a collection so large a number of such products as would prove incontestably how valuable an appendage it is of the British Empire during peace, and how much more so it might become, in case of war with more than one nation. Though the writer possesses many of these products in small quantities in his own collection, a little preliminary notice, and the concurrence of the authorities, would be required to procure them for the purposes of general exhibition.

As India produced the raw material and manufactured it into a costly article, gold and silver have, from the earliest times, been required to purchase this combination of the gifts of nature with the creations of art: but mechanical invention has deprived the Hindoos of many of the advantages of their position, and they have, in a great measure, lost the commerce which they had themselves created, especially as some of their products were subjected to discriminating duties, which amounted to a prohibition on import into this country. Hence their foreign commerce has not advanced, as might have been anticipated, from the enjoyment, in many parts, of long-continued peace. But fashion, which here is as fickle as the wind, is in the East, as steady as their monsoons, and has fortunately preserved some of their manufactures in their pristine excellence, and which, in any general collection of manufactures, would enable those of India still to hold a conspicuous place. For instance, though the muslins of Dacca may not now be produced of as fine a quality as formerly, those of Chunderee are still highly esteemed by the natives of rank and wealth. So the worked muslins of Dacca, the brocades of Benares, and the worked shawls of Delhi, will bear comparison with any other goods, and the shawls of Cashmere still remain unrivalled. The workers in gold and in silver still produce

chains of matchless beauty, and their filagree work would display that delicacy of hand for which the Hindoos have so long been famous. The wootz steel, the various arms, the works in copper and brass, and in the different little known metallurgic compounds, the inlaid metals, and the endless variety of images, would display many instances of ingenuity and skill. While a collection even of Indian toys would not fail to be interesting to many, as would the works in ivory, ebony, and sandal-wood, which, indeed, still continue to be esteemed in Europe. Sugar, as manufactured from the common date, the palmyra, or the sugar-cane, and from different parts of India; indigo, in its different states, and opium from the hills and from the plains, from Patna and Malwa, would interest others. And to these we could now add tea from the Himalayas, which will rival that from China. To these, numerous other manufactured articles, both in their finished and unfinished state, could be added. And the whole would form a collection, which would be most interesting to the public, if exhibited even by itself, and could not fail to form a most important part of any general collection.

J. FORBES ROYLE, M.D.

*East India House, August 1849.*

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#### APPENDIX.—No. 8.

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DEAR SIR,

*Manchester, October 12, 1849.*

Since the interview at our works, which my partners and myself had with you, and the gentleman who accompanied you, on the subject of the Exhibition which is proposed to take place in 1851, I have thought a good deal about your proposal to give prizes for textile fabrics, and the result is a strong conviction that if persevered in it will prove in practice a serious mistake. And I very respectfully submit that under such patronage as yours there should be no mistakes, but on the contrary every regulation should be so framed and carried out as to impress upon the community the sound judgment, usefulness, and dignity of all its arrangements.

Prizes for excellence in textile fabrics would fail; in the first place, because *a competent tribunal cannot be obtained*. By competent, I mean one whose decisions would be respected by the community. But even supposing you could obtain a competent tribunal, could they dispose of the practical difficulties with which they would have to contend? Take as an instance my own trade of a calico-printer (which I believe will be an illustration of most others); a prodigious mass of production is placed before them, (*i. e.* the judges,) between the best and the worst there is a line of demarcation that the most inexperienced can hardly mistake,—but as they proceed there are points of excellence of various kinds, but differing in various ways, one possessing superiority of design, another of execution, and some approaching so closely that the difference is hardly more than one of shade in degree; suppose the numbers thus approaching become reduced to two, four, or six, would not a large prize awarded to one, and nothing to the others, be pronounced by an indignant community a piece of monstrous injustice and absurdity?

I have been engaged in the trade between thirty and forty years, and during that time have known that even those who were looked upon in the trade as the best judges have often made mistakes.

The safest course, depend upon it, will be to leave the public to be their own judges. It is true the public sometimes make mistakes, but at any rate its verdict, if one of approval, is pronounced in good substantial patronage.

In discussing undecided questions, mankind are always powerfully influenced by existing practical cases, and are frequently guided by them. Now, for illustration of the point at issue, look to the annual Exhibition of the Royal Academy, at the National Gallery,—do they award prizes? Just try any sort of tribunal that could be formed, and then closely reflect upon its probable working,—try the best you can, and I feel persuaded that in three years the respectability of your Exhibition is gone.

But some may say that prizes would be a reward and great assistance to humble merit,—I believe no such thing. The opportunity to exhibit I have no doubt would be a great advantage to individuals



of this class, and would afford them the means of obtaining prizes far more valuable than any society could offer. Let works of high merit only be seen, and never fear somebody will appreciate them, and give the inventor, not a distinction that will carry him off his legs, and a heap of money, which in his circumstances may mar his fortune, by tempting him to make a fool of himself,—the reward will be in the shape of orders for his manufacture, which, if he has sense to see his way, will enable him to establish a trade which, if skilfully conducted, will lead to fortune. It is true such an one will have difficulties to contend with as he proceeds, but even they will give most important, and in all probability necessary instruction. Because it should never be forgotten that to possess genius or talent is one thing, but to possess sufficient discretion to make the best use of them is another, and the necessary commercial training to use these important gifts in such way as to produce the best commercial results cannot be acquired in a day; and for want of that plodding, and often despised talent, the fortunes of thousands have been wrecked. Time and difficulty may delay the brilliant results of which high talent and genius may possess the capability, but will render the acquisition far more sure.

I would therefore respectfully submit, let all the contributions of textile fabrics be exhibited in the most tasteful and attractive style. Leave the judgment and the rewards to the public; mistakes are then avoided, and the money saved.

I have shewn this letter to my partners, who *most fully and decidedly* agree with me in opinion; and notwithstanding our strong desire to support the Exhibition in honour of its Royal Patron, yet if the awarding of prizes is decided upon I think we should decline to become exhibitors.

The only party to whom I have named this subject, except my partners, is my friend Mr. Thomson, of Clitheroe, (no mean authority in the print trade,) and he most fully agrees with me in opinion.

I am, very respectfully,

Henry Cole, Esq.

WILLIAM NEILD.

29, *Tavistock Square*,  
August 28, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR,

Having perused the Minutes of Meetings held at Buckingham Palace and Osborne, with H. R. H. Prince Albert, which you have kindly sent me in confidence, I beg to thank you for the opportunity of reading them, and to say, that it will afford me very sincere gratification to be able to aid His Royal Highness in council, or otherwise; and I beg to be allowed an opportunity of becoming a subscriber at the proper time. As Chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, I duly appreciate your remarks, and have no doubt, that the 300 miles of line over which I preside, will receive a full share of benefit from the influx of visitors to the metropolis, which will naturally take place during the year 1851. This grand scheme most fully accords with my own personal feelings and wishes, in the advancement of Science and the Fine Arts.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without telling you how delighted I am at seeing the great interest His Royal Highness takes in promoting the Arts and Manufactures, as well as the welfare generally of his adopted country.

I feel it becomes every one, who can aid him in his great and good work, to do so as much as possible.

Heartily wishing His Royal Highness every success in this truly liberal and national scheme.

I am, my Dear Sir,

Your's faithfully,

(Signed) E. L. BETTS.

*F. Fuller, Esq.*

Immediately after publishing the foregoing Report, I took Mr. Whishaw with me and held meetings at Bath, Bristol, Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford. After which, I visited the Local Committee at Dublin, and reported to His Royal Highness the progress which they had made. I then held meetings at Carnarvon, Aberystwith, Hereford, Worcester, and Oswestry.

While on this journey, Mr. Cole wrote to me, saying he had seen His Royal Highness with reference to the Contract deeds, which were ready to be engrossed, and in a subsequent letter he announced that Counsel had authorized the sealing of the deeds. This letter enclosed one from Colonel Phipps as to certain statements which had appeared in the papers, upon which I immediately wrote to Colonel Phipps, and received the following reply :—

MY DEAR SIR,

*Windsor Castle, October 18, 1849.*

Enclosed I return you Mr. Cole's letter. I am aware that it is very difficult sometimes, by newspaper report, to know either what a gentleman has said or what he has not.

Nothing, it appears to me, can be going on more prosperously than the meetings in support of the truly *grand* scheme.

Sincerely yours,

*F. Fuller, Esq.*

(Signed)

C. B. PHIPPS.

On the 24th of October I attended His Royal Highness at Windsor, and explained to him the nature of the second Report which I intended to draw up, and had the satisfaction of receiving the unqualified approbation of all that had been done by my colleagues and myself.

From this time to November 3, we held daily meetings of the Executive Committee, and succeeded in getting the Press well-affected towards the scheme; and such an excellent leader appeared in the "*Weekly Dispatch*," that I immediately forwarded it to His Royal Highness, with the following letter :—

MY DEAR SIR,

*29, Abingdon-street, November 3, 1849.*

The enclosed leader from "*The Weekly Dispatch*," the most democratic of all papers, will show how universal the praise of the press is in favour of the great project.



I also send you a Wexford paper, which shows the exertions of one of our Secretaries.

All appears to be working right well; and my friends Cole and Russell are going with me to Liverpool to-day, to be ready for Monday's meeting.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Yours faithfully,

*Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps.*

FRANCIS FULLER.

Which was replied to as follows:—

MY DEAR SIR,

*Windsor Castle, November 4, 1849.*

Many thanks for your letter of yesterday's date. I had before seen the article in the *Weekly Dispatch*, which is a very strong one.

All seems going on admirably.

Very sincerely yours,

C. B. PHIPPS.

On the 5th of November Messrs. Russell, Cole, and myself, held a public meeting at Liverpool, and on the 6th at Manchester. On the 7th we returned to a meeting of the Society of Arts, when Mr. Robert Stephenson was voted on the Executive Committee in the place of Mr. Farey. From this time to the 12th, the Executive Committee met daily, working out a plan for the purpose of spreading information throughout England; and on the 13th, Mr. Cole and I attended His Royal Highness by command, at Windsor, for the purpose of communicating all that had transpired, when we were requested to attend His Royal Highness again on the following day, to meet Mr. Labouchere. On the 14th I met Mr. Labouchere by appointment, and was at Windsor the whole day with His Royal Highness, who enquired whether, in my opinion, the Contractors would make a great profit by the bargain? To this I replied that it was probable they

might make 100,000*l.*; upon which Mr. Labouchere enquired whether there was any way of curtailing these profits, and remarked that by the Deed of Contract the Society of Arts had the power of causing the Building to be erected in an expensive manner. I then explained that the Contractors were bound to put up such a building as the Executive Committee or a Commission might decide on, and stated, that as they appeared to be not only men of high character, but most reasonable in all their requirements, and that as they had permitted a clause to be inserted enabling the Government to take the Contract off their hands, considered that the best mode of curtailing the profits would be by making a direct application to them; upon which it was decided that Mr. Cole should see them on the subject, and report to His Royal Highness the result, which will be best explained by the following statement and correspondence.

*To His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, President of the  
Society of Arts.*

SIR,

*Guildford, December 7, 1849.*

I have had the honour to receive by your Royal Highness's commands, the following extract from the Minutes of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations:—

“The Prince subsequently inquired whether Mr. Cole was prepared to report on the willingness of the Contractors to place a limit on their profits, and was informed that the Contractors had stated they were disposed to entertain at all times any wishes of His Royal Highness, and to refer them to arbitration.

“His Royal Highness expressed his great satisfaction at this proof of confidence, and thought it expedient that the Contractors should write a letter to accompany the deeds, agreeing that the Council of the Society of Arts should have power to determine the Contract by arbitration on the 31st of March, or at any time His Royal Highness might think desirable.

“Resolved—That a copy of the Minute entered on Friday last, referring to the Contract, be officially sent to Mr. Drew, with a

request that he obtain an answer to it from the Contractors as early as possible."

To the two proposals above mentioned, respecting, first, the willingness of the Contractors to place a limit on their possible profits, and, secondly, to assent to a further extension of time, for determining the Contract, I have to inform your Royal Highness, that I am authorised by the Contractors, Messrs. Munday, to reply on their behalf as their nominee.

Before considering the first proposal, I submit it is necessary to dispose of the obvious preliminary question, whether the Minute implies that the Government or the Society of Arts, or any body else, in desiring to limit the possible profits, is prepared to limit the possible losses that may be sustained under this Contract. As the Minute does not allude to this contingency, I have taken it for granted that no one is so prepared. Under this view I proceed to discuss this proposal, which I am authorised to say the Contractors are quite prepared to consider in accordance with your Royal Highness's suggestion, because they fully sympathise in the desire of your Royal Highness to protect to the utmost the public interests in this matter. They admit the full force of the fact, that the undertaking now appears under an aspect very different from that which it wore in July last, when it was first propounded by your Royal Highness. At the same time the Contractors submit it should be borne in mind, in considering their position, that, before the proposition for holding the Exhibition, accompanied with the offer to the world of prizes to the amount of £20,000 could be published, it was obviously necessary that there should be some guarantee that the proposal would become a reality. The Contractors apprehend there can be no doubt that the Government, the Society of Arts, or some one, must have taken the preliminary risk before any public step whatever could be taken, and the Contractors, for certain considerations, were then willing to undertake that risk. If a contract had to be made now, in the month of December, for the first time, the present information as to the expression of public feeling might, perhaps, cause the terms of that Contract to be different.



The Contractors, however, do not wish to take advantage of the state of uncertainty which existed in July last, and are willing that the better knowledge and experience in this matter, which have been obtained at their risk and by their expenditure, should be fairly considered. But in so doing, I submit that the circumstances of the early period when the agreement was made ought not to be forgotten. In July there was no evidence at all to indicate how far the public would respond to the proposal; and there was no pecuniary guarantee whatever to secure its eventual success, as, indeed, there is none certain even now.

The Contractors were invited to enter into an engagement binding themselves to carry out this great work, involving a certain liability of £75,000; to be prepared at once when called upon to deposit £20,000 for a Prize Fund; to advance all necessary capital for preliminary expenses; and to make an outlay immediately, without any tangible commercial security whatever. If they had viewed this proposal simply as tradesmen, they would probably have declined it, as I knew that others had already done, but they were induced to entertain it principally by my knowledge (obtained from the perusal of Minutes of Meetings held at Buckingham Palace and Osborne House, and shewn to me by Mr. Fuller) of the interest taken by your Royal Highness in the plan, and of the confidence displayed by your Royal Highness in this matter in Messrs. Cole, Fuller, and Russell, from whom (then personally unknown to the Contractors) the latter received an assurance of willingness to co-operate in the Executive.

Upon such moral rather than commercial security the Contractors entered into this arrangement, binding themselves to carry out the proposal, which was not indeed defined in its extent, but was to be carried out to such an extent and in such a way as your Royal Highness, or a Royal Commission if issued, should direct.

The receipts by which the outlay was to be repaid, either as respects the amount, or the regulations for obtaining them, were to be altogether beyond their control. How and whence they should arise they could not determine; this point resting with the public

themselves and with the Royal Commission. It was agreed, when the receipts were sufficient to repay the £20,000 advanced for the Prize Fund, the expenses of the building, and some expenses mentioned in the deed, that the residue of the receipts, if any, should be divided in certain proportions between the Society of Arts, as trustees for the public in this matter, and the contractors. Out of their share the Contractors undertook, further, to pay the expenses, necessarily very considerable, of all management, salaries, offices, advertising, printing, &c.; and the Society of Arts, I understood, would hold their proportion in trust for future similar exhibitions; so that, even after the Prize Fund and the building had been paid for, the Contractors still had a risk, whilst the public were sure of a future fund, if the receipts from the undertaking afforded any surplus whatever beyond the outlay for prizes and the cost of the building. During the preparation of the deeds for giving effect to the arrangements already mentioned, a still further protection of the public was asked of them, and they consented to the proposition made by Mr. Cole, that the contract should be altogether cancelled upon arbitration before February 1st, 1850, if the Government desire it: thus practically agreeing that if a better arrangement for the public could be devised, there should at least be an opportunity of making one.

I have now to state to your Royal Highness that, as the Contractors still entertain the same confidence towards the undertaking and its promoters as they did when they came forward in July, and by so doing enabled the proposal to be announced to the world, so they are now willing that an arbitration shall determine, when the Exhibition is closed, the proportion of any surplus, after payment of all expenses whatever, to be allotted to them as remuneration for the capital employed, the risk incurred, and the exertions used.

With regard to the wish of your Royal Highness that the Contractors should agree to a still further extension of the time within which Her Majesty's Government shall be at liberty to determine the contract, and the suggestion made, as I understand by your Royal Highness, that the period of extension should be the end of two

months after the first meeting of the Royal Commission, I have to state that the Contractors consent that the Contract shall be liable to be determined at any time within the period suggested, upon the desire expressed by the Lords of the Treasury in the manner in all other respects provided in the deed.

In conclusion, I beg leave to submit to your Royal Highness that, while I have no wish to parade the willingness of the Contractors thus to make further concession or to submit to further modification in the terms of the Contract for the public benefit, I think it only fair to call to mind the position in which they now place themselves.

Your Royal Highness has the guarantee that the proposal will be carried out in such a way as a Royal Commission may direct. The Society of Arts have the honour of being the organ for executing the proposal without any risk or loss to themselves. The public not only have no risk or loss, but will have in fact all the profits of the undertaking, because I submit that a fair remuneration for risk and employment of capital cannot be considered as any other than an ordinary charge. In fact, the Contractors are the only parties unprotected, and are liable to all the risks whatever.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with the greatest respect,

Your Royal Highness's

Most obedient and faithful Servant,

(Signed)           GEORGE DREW.

SIR,

*Osborne, December 10, 1849.*

I am commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Albert to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th of December, and to express to you His Royal Highness's sense of the public spirit and confiding readiness which were displayed by the contractors in the original acceptance of the contract at a time when the risk of the undertaking could in no way be ascertained or limited.

His Royal Highness has no hesitation in acknowledging that it was owing to liberality and public spirit, thus displayed, that it



became possible for him to bring the scheme of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations before the Government and the public in a shape insuring the practicability of its execution.

His Royal Highness is happy to trace the same feelings in the answer which he has received from you on the part of the contractors, under the present much altered circumstances of the undertaking; and the Prince is induced to hope that the position in which the present contract can be laid before the Government and the public will prove satisfactory to both.

Firstly. Because the present agreement enables the Royal Commission, should it decide that the present contract will not be conducive to the public benefit, to determine that contract, within a limited time, upon equitable terms.

Secondly. Because the contractors have consented to an arrangement by which the share to be assigned to them of any profits that may result from the Exhibition, after payment of their expenses, shall be determined by arbitration, under the then existing circumstances of the case, whilst they still remain liable for any possible losses, trusting solely to the liberal support of the public of a scheme which they have already so warmly received.

It is an appreciation of this fact that His Royal Highness feels it a duty to furnish to them the earliest information with regard to the scheme in which his Royal Highness, as President of the Society of Arts, in conjunction with the British public, stands now morally pledged to the world; and therefore the Prince is pleased to direct that the contract, with the modifications agreed to in your letter, together with this answer written by his His Royal Highness's command, shall be published without delay.

I have the honour to be, Sir.

Your obedient humble servant,

*George Drew, Esq.*

(Signed)

C. B. PHIPPS.

While we were thus engaged, Mr. Russell employed his time by seeing Mr. Jones Lloyd, and other City Magnates, about being Treasurers to the fund.

On the 17th November, I was introduced to the Messrs. Munday, on their attending in their places at the Executive Committee, and on the 24th, the following Letter and Contract were sent to me from their Solicitor.

28, *Parliament Street*, November 24, 1849.

EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY IN 1851.

DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to send you a print of the Contracts, for your use as one of the Executive Committee.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE H. DREW.

*F. Fuller, Esq.*

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CONTRACT, No. 1.

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This Indenture made the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight and Forty-nine, between JAMES MUNDAY and GEORGE MUNDAY, Contractors for Public Works, of the first or one part, and THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE, (incorporated as a Body Politic and Corporate, with perpetual Succession and a common Seal by a Royal Charter of Incorporation or Letters Patent by Writ of Privy Seal granted in the Tenth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria,) of the second or other part.

Whereas His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is, by the said Royal Charter of incorporation hereinbefore referred to, declared to be, as he now is, (first President of the said body-politic and corporate, and Vice Presidents, Treasurers, (two) and a Council of the said Society consisting of twenty-four Members

thereof, have been from time to time duly appointed and are now existing.

And whereas His said Royal Highness and the said Society are desirous for the further promotion advancement and encouragement of the Arts, Manufactures and Commerce of the Country, and other objects of the said Society, to institute a grand Exhibition, to take place in or as near to the Metropolis as may be in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one; wherein may be exhibited to the Public, under the management and superintendence of the said Society (subject to the control of a Royal Commission as hereinafter mentioned, if any such shall be issued) Works of Art, Machines, Implements, Utensils, and Articles of Invention, (whether patented or not,) Materials, (raw and other,) and Works of Sculpture and Plastic Art.

And whereas it is a part of the design and object of His said Royal Highness and of the said Society, that Prizes and Premiums, pecuniary and honorary, (to be provided in the manner and by the means hereinafter mentioned and referred to.) to the value of Twenty Thousand Pounds at the least, should be awarded and given to such Exhibitors, whether of this or any other Nation, as shall be deemed most worthy thereof; it being considered that particular advantages to British Industry would be derived from placing it in fair competition with that of other Nations.

And whereas to enable the said Society to carry out the design and intention of His said Royal Highness and the said Society, such a Site as will be necessary for the erection of a Building or Buildings required for the said Exhibition will be provided by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests; but in order to ensure to the Exhibitors the payment of the prizes and premiums aforesaid, it has been deemed necessary by His said Royal Highness and the said Society, that the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds, the proposed minimum amount in value of the said prizes and premiums, should be paid. And it is proposed that, for the acquirement of public confidence, Her Majesty should be humbly petitioned to issue a Royal Commission for determining the nature of the



prizes, the selection of the subjects for which they are to be offered, and the method of deciding the prizes, with the responsibility of the decision, and for defining the nature of the Exhibition, and the best manner of conducting all its proceedings; inasmuch as the members of such Royal Commission would be above the interests, and remote from the liability of being influenced by the feeling of competition, and thus be placed beyond suspicion of partiality or undue influence; and that His Royal Highness should be the President of such Commission.

And whereas it is further necessary, to enable His Royal Highness and the said Society to carry out their design that, among very many other things, capacious Buildings and other erections should be provided, and expenses incurred, and for which a considerable sum of money, amounting as it is calculated to at least Fifty Thousand Pounds, will be primarily requisite, in addition to the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds for the prizes and premiums aforesaid.

And whereas it will also be necessary that prospectuses or other descriptions and announcements of the proposed design, and all other necessary means for promulgating, promoting, advancing and completing it should immediately, and also from time to time as occasion shall require, be adopted, circulated, and advertised; and that some of the members of the said Society should visit the principal Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom and of the Continent, and have personal interviews, meetings and conferences with the principal Artists, Manufacturers, Merchants, and Scientific Men, who may be desirous to promote such proposed Exhibition. And it will also be necessary to provide proper offices, and a Manager or Managers, a Secretary or Secretaries, Architect, Workmen, and other Officers and Labourers, for the carrying out of the said object and design of His said Royal Highness and the said Society, and that provision should be made for the payment of the rents, taxes, salaries, and wages of such office and officers, workmen, labourers and others, as well as of the various other incidental expenses which must be incurred in carrying out the proposed Exhibition.

And whereas the Council of the said Society, though anxious and

desirous for the accomplishment of the said design, have decided that no part of the Funds of the said Society are to be applied to the payment of the premiums or prizes aforesaid, or of any of the costs, charges and expenses of and attending such Exhibition. And that the said Society will not undertake or incur any expense or pecuniary liability whatsoever in respect of the said design or Exhibition, or its promulgation, promotion, advancement or accomplishment.

And whereas it is anticipated and expected by the parties hereto that considerable sums will be subscribed as Donations towards the said Design of His said Royal Highness and the said Society, and that not only by such subscriptions or donations, but also by such sums of money as may be made payable by Exhibitors for the privilege of exhibiting and for the use of the Buildings occupied or used for the said proposed Exhibition, and by the Public for admission to view such Exhibition, and for admission at the distribution of the prizes and premiums, (such sums or prices to be at the discretion and according to the order of the Executive Committee of Management hereinafter mentioned,) and from other sources of profit connected with such Exhibition, a considerable aggregate sum of money will be eventually obtained. And whereas it is nevertheless obviously doubtful whether such aggregate sum may not be in a great degree insufficient to repay the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds for premiums and prizes and other sums which must be advanced, and to pay interest thereon, as also to cover the necessarily great expenses of the said design of His said Royal Highness and of the said Society.

And whereas the said James Munday and George Munday, wholly cognizant as they do and each of them doth hereby admit and declare of the matters aforesaid, and of the said pecuniary risk and possible loss at which the said design of His said Royal Highness and of the said Society may be promoted and effectuated, are nevertheless willing and desirous that the same should be fully carried out, and it hath been accordingly agreed between them the said James Munday and George Munday on the one part, and the said Society on the other part, that the said James Munday and

George Munday shall co-operate with the said Society in carrying out the said design, and shall not only actually provide the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds for prizes and premiums, as is hereinbefore mentioned, but also forthwith pay to the Treasurers hereinafter named the sum of Five Hundred Pounds towards defraying the preliminary expenses of promulgating and promoting the said object and design of His said Royal Highness and the said Society, and shall also enter such Covenants as are hereinafter on their part and behalf contained, for payment of all such further and other sums as from time to time may be requisite for the promulgation, promotion, advancement, carrying out and completion of the said design, and for fully and completely indemnifying the said Society against the costs, charges, and expenses thereof.

And whereas it is anticipated and expected by the parties hereto that such Royal Commission as hereinbefore mentioned will be issued by Her Majesty for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, of which His said Royal Highness is to be the President as aforesaid.

And whereas it is also agreed that the said proposed Exhibition shall appear in all Advertisements or other announcements to the Public as the Exhibition of the said Society, under the presidency and patronage of His said Royal Highness Prince Albert, without mention being made of the said James Munday and George Munday, but that all expenses of promulgating, promoting, advancing and completing the said intended Exhibition shall be within the entire control of a Committee of the Council of the said Society associated in manner hereinafter stated with the said James Munday and George Munday, or such other person as they shall jointly from time to time nominate or appoint to act, and speak, and vote in their behalf at the meetings of such Committee.

And whereas the said Council of the said Society have appointed Henry Cole, Esq., Robert Stephenson, Esq., Francis Fuller, Esq., and Charles Wenworth Dilke, the younger, Esq., together with the nominee or appointee of the said James Munday and George Munday to be such Committee as aforesaid, under the style and title of The Executive Committee; and it has been agreed between the



said parties hereto, that any three of the said Committee, whether including such nominee or appointee of the said James Munday and George Munday or not, shall have full power to act; but it is hereby declared and agreed by and between the said parties hereto, that although the said James Munday and George Munday shall have a right to be present at all meetings of the said Executive Committee, their nominee alone shall have a right to speak and to vote as one person in such Committee.

And whereas the said James Munday and George Munday have appointed George Drew, of Guildford, in the county of Surrey, Esq., as their Nominee and Member of the said Executive Committee.

And whereas the said Society have appointed the Most Honorable Spencer Joseph Alwyne, Marquis of Northampton, the Right Honorable George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart., together with James Courthorpe Peache, of Wimbledon, in the county of Surrey, Esq., to be Trustees for the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds paid by the said James Munday and George Munday for prizes as aforesaid, and for all other sums which may hereafter be provided, appointed, or set apart for payment of prizes under the provisions for that purpose hereinafter contained.

And whereas the said Society have appointed Peter Le Neve Foster, Esq., and Joseph Payne, Esq., the Treasurers of the said Society, conjointly with Thomas Winkworth, Esq., to be the three Treasurers of the said Exhibition funds (other than the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds, and such further sums as may hereafter be appointed for payment of prizes or premiums,) with power for the said Treasurers, or any two of them, (of whom the said Thomas Winkworth to be always one) to sign cheques according to directions for that purpose to be given by the said Executive Committee. And it has been agreed, that in case of the death, resignation, or refusal to act, or becoming incapable to act, or departing from the realm of any of the said Trustees or of the members of the said Executive Committee, or of the said Treasurers of the said Exhibition funds, or either of them, then the Council of the said Society

shall have power to appoint any other person or persons, members of the said Society, in the place of any such Trustee or members of the said Committee, or Treasurer of the Exhibition funds who shall die or resign, or refuse or become incapable to act or depart from the realm. And that in the event of the death of the said George Drew, or the revocation of his appointment by the said James Munday and George Munday, the said James Munday and George Munday shall have power to appoint a fresh nominee or appointee.

And whereas it hath been further agreed by and between the said parties hereto that, if before the First day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, such Royal Commission as hereinbefore mentioned, shall not have been issued in respect of the said proposed Exhibition, and the said James Munday and George Munday shall therefore be desirous to put an end to and determine this Agreement, and the said Society shall not consent thereto, that then and in such case the further proceeding under this Agreement shall be deemed to be a matter in dispute between the said parties, and shall be referred to Arbitration, in the manner provided by the Indenture of even date herewith.

And whereas in part performance of the said Agreement on their part, the said James Munday and George Munday did, on the Thirtieth day of August last, pay to the said three Treasurers the said sum of Five Hundred Pounds, and did also on the Twenty-fifth day of October last, pay to the said Treasurers the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds for prizes and premiums as aforesaid, as the said Society do by these presents under their common or corporate Seal acknowledge.

And whereas it hath been also agreed, that the said design or Exhibition (by the said James Munday and George Munday adopted) shall, with the concurrence of the said James Munday and George Munday, be provided for and carried out in the manner and by the means expressed and contained in and by these presents, and in and by another Indenture already prepared, and intended to bear even date with and to be executed immediately after these presents,

and made or expressed to be made between the said Society of the first or one part, and the said James Munday and George Munday of the second or other part. And it hath been also agreed, that by these presents shall be expressed and declared the trusts, intents and purposes whereon and for which the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds, hereinbefore mentioned to have been paid by the said James Munday and George Munday as aforesaid, as well as of the said sum of Five Hundred Pounds also paid as hereinbefore mentioned, and also as to all further sums to be paid by them to the Treasurers of the Exhibition funds for the time being as hereinafter provided, and likewise as to all other moneys expected to be eventually paid and payable to and receivable by the said Society from donations, subscriptions, and the other sources hereinbefore mentioned.

And whereas the said Society have already paid certain sums of money, and incurred certain liabilities with respect to the said intended Exhibition, and it is agreed between the said parties hereto, that all the sums of money and liabilities so paid and incurred previous to the date of these presents, shall be deemed and considered as part of the costs, charges and expenses paid and incurred in the promotion, promulgation, advancement, and carrying out of the said Exhibition and Design within the meaning of this Indenture, and of the said Indenture of even date herewith.

Now therefore this Indenture witnesseth that, in pursuance of the said Agreement, and in consideration of the premises, they the said James Munday and George Munday do hereby, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, and each of them doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, covenant with the said Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce—

That they, the said James Munday and George Munday, their heirs, executors or administrators, or some or one of them shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter, until the First day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one, and in every case during the said period, within fifteen days after



such a notification as hereinafter is mentioned shall have been sent to them by the Secretary for the time being of the said Executive Committee, well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Peter Le Neve Foster, Joseph Payne, and Thomas Winkworth, the Treasurers of the Exhibition funds as aforesaid, or to the Treasurers of the said Exhibition funds for the time being, all such sums of money as by any writing under the hands of any three of the said Executive Committee shall from time to time as occasion may require, be to the said James Munday and George Munday, their heirs, executors or administrators, notified as necessary to promulgate, promote or carry out the said Design, but such sums not to exceed in the aggregate the rate of Five Hundred Pounds per calendar month.

And also that they, the said James Munday and George Munday, their heirs, executors or administrators, or some or one of them shall and will, within three calendar months at the latest after the said Design shall have been carried out and the Exhibition closed, or after the said Design shall have been abandoned (as the case may be and as hereinafter in that behalf is contained) well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Treasurers or the Treasurers for the time being as aforesaid, such a sum of money as, together with such money as shall have been by the said James Munday and George Munday, their heirs, executors or administrators, or any or either of them, previously paid to the said Treasurers, and together with all such moneys derived from other sources, as may be then remaining in the hands of the said Treasurers, and be at the disposal of the said Executive Committee, shall be adequate to and wholly sufficient to pay all costs, charges and expenses whatsoever of advertisements, prospectuses, printing, publishing, agents, offices, superintendents, clerks, accountants, managers, door-keepers, workmen, buildings, erections, insurance of buildings and erections, decorations, and all and singular other the costs, charges and expenses of every kind whatsoever, (save and except the costs, charges and expenses of and attending the preparing and executing these presents, and of the Indenture of even date here-

such appropriation and application for payment for prizes and premiums as aforesaid.

In trust in the first place for payment and satisfaction of all costs, charges and expenses whatsoever, which shall be or shall have been incurred by the said Executive Committee, or by the said James Munday and George Munday in collecting donations or subscriptions, and in the promotion, promulgation, advancement, carrying out and completion of the said design. And also in payment of the costs and expenses of the building or buildings, erection or erections required for the purposes of the said Exhibition, or for the purposes of the distribution of the prizes or premiums, and the insurance of any such erections or buildings, and for making and providing necessary and proper approaches to such Exhibition, together with any premium or prize (honorary or other) which the said Society may eventually determine to give or award to any architect or architects, or other person or persons, for a design or plan and specification for the construction and decoration of any building or buildings, erection or erections. And also all other costs and charges whatsoever which may be or may have been incurred by the said Executive Committee, and by the said James Munday and George Munday in carrying out the said design, subject nevertheless as hereinafter provided for the payment by the said James Munday and George Munday of part of such costs, charges and expenses out of the two-thirds of the clear surplus hereinafter directed to be paid to the said James Munday and George Munday.

And this Indenture also witnesseth, And it is hereby further agreed and declared between and by the said parties hereto, that the said Society and the said Treasurers and the Treasurers for the time being as aforesaid, shall stand possessed of the residue (if any) of the said moneys and securities which shall remain after answering, satisfying and fulfilling all the several purposes aforesaid.

In trust thereout or so far as such residue (if any) will extend, to reimburse and repay to the said James Munday and George Munday, their heirs, executors and administrators, as well the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds so by them paid as aforesaid together with interest thereon at the rate of Five Pounds per cent.

per annum from the time of the actual payment thereof to the time of repayment thereof, or to the several times of partial repayment by each such successive instalment of repayment as may be or have been made, as also of the said sum of Five Hundred Pounds paid by the said James Munday and George Munday in August last as aforesaid, as of all such other sums of money as they shall have paid in pursuance of the covenants and stipulations hereinbefore on their behalf contained, together with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid, save and except such costs and expenses as are herein provided to be exclusively paid by the same James Munday and George Munday, and the interest thereon.

And this Indenture also witnesseth, And it is hereby further agreed and declared between and by the said parties hereto, that in case the said residue shall extend over and shall more than cover all such payments as are hereinbefore authorised and directed, except as aforesaid, and that there shall consequently be of such residue a clear surplus, then and in that case, but not otherwise, the said Society, and their said Treasurers, or the Treasurers for the time being as aforesaid, shall hold and apply such clear surplus upon the Trusts, for the intents and purposes next hereinafter contained, that is to say :

As to two equal third parts or shares of and in such clear surplus, in trust to pay the same unto the said James Munday and George Munday, their executors or administrators, for their own absolute use and benefit, and as to the other one equal third part or share of and in the said clear surplus, in Trust to continue to hold and retain the same for the said Society absolutely to be held and applied and disposed of by the said Society in such manner as to them shall seem fit.

Provided always, And it is hereby declared and agreed, that in case there shall be any clear surplus as aforesaid, then that the said James Munday and George Munday, out of the two-thirds thereof directed to be paid to them or otherwise, shall solely bear, pay, and discharge all expenses of Managers, Officers, Attendants, Salaries, Advertisements, Printing, and other incidental expenses, including all law expenses and architect's charges for



superintending the erection of the buildings, except the costs of preparing this Indenture and the said Indenture of even date herewith, and except any premiums for designs and specifications for the buildings.

Provided always, And it is hereby further agreed and declared, that notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall and may be lawful for the said Treasurers or the Treasurers for the time being as aforesaid, by the direction of the said Executive Committee, from time to time to pay, apply, and dispose of, as well the said sum of Five Hundred Pounds paid by the said James Munday and George Munday in August last as aforesaid, and all further sums of money to be paid by them in pursuance of the covenant hereinbefore contained (but not the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds, except as hereinafter mentioned) as of all and every sum and sums of money which may be received by the said Treasurers for such donations or subscriptions, and of all and every such sum or sums of money as may be paid to and received by the said Treasurers from Exhibitors, from the Public for admissions, or otherwise howsoever in respect of the said Design, from time to time, in or towards payment, satisfaction, and discharge of all costs, charges, and expenses whatsoever, which shall from time to time be incurred, or shall have been incurred, in the promotion, promulgation, advancement, carrying out, and completion of the said Design, and all other the costs, charges and expenses, premiums and prizes relating thereto, hereinbefore mentioned.

Provided also, And it is hereby further agreed and declared between and by the said parties hereto, that if before the First day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, such Royal Commission as hereinbefore mentioned shall not have been issued in respect of the said proposed Exhibition, and in case the said James Munday and George Munday, their executors or administrators, shall in consequence, desire to withdraw from further performance of this Agreement, and the said Society shall not consent thereto, that then and in such case the same shall be deemed to be a question in dispute between the parties hereto, and shall be referred to and decided by Arbitration, under the provi-

sions for that purpose contained in the Indenture of even date with these presents, and hereinbefore referred to.

Provided also, And it is hereby further agreed and declared between and by the said parties hereto, that in case the said James Munday and George Munday, their heirs, executors, or administrators shall, at any time or times hereafter, refuse or neglect to comply with and fulfil all, or any, or either of the covenants and stipulations herein on their part and behalf contained, or shall refuse or neglect, for the space of one calendar month after notice in writing in this behalf under the hand of the Secretary of the said Executive Committee shall have been given to them the said James Munday and George Munday, their heirs, executors, or administrators, to make such payment as, in any such notice shall be specified, then and in that case the said Society and the said Trustees and Treasurers or Treasurers for the time being as aforesaid, shall stand possessed of and hold and retain, as well the said sums of Twenty Thousand Pounds and Five Hundred Pounds, so by the said James Munday and George Munday actually paid as aforesaid, as also all such other sums as shall have been by the said James Munday and George Munday, their heirs, executors, or administrators paid to the said Society or their said Trustees or Treasurers, and every part of the same respectively, for the purpose of indemnifying the said Society from all loss, costs, charges, and expenses which they shall have incurred or become liable to pay in respect of the said Design, or in the promulgation, promotion, advancement, and completion thereof, and which loss, costs, charges, and expenses, it is hereby declared and agreed the said Society, or their said Trustees or Treasurers, is and are to be at liberty thereout to deduct and retain accordingly.

Provided always nevertheless, And it is hereby further agreed and declared between and by the said parties hereto, that the provision hereinbefore lastly made, shall in nowise destroy, prejudice, or invalidate the right of the said Society to demand and exact from the said James Munday and George Munday, their heirs, executors, or administrators, the fulfilment in every respect of the covenant hereinbefore on their and each of their part and behalf



contained, to save, keep harmless, and indemnify the said Society against all costs, charges, and expenses (save and except as aforesaid) which the said Society shall incur, in the promulgation, promotion, advancement, and completion of their said Design; but such covenants, as also every other covenant herein contained on the part of the said James Munday and George Munday, their heirs, executors, and administrators, shall remain good, valid, unprejudiced, and unimpeached and unimpeachable to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Provided always, And it is hereby further agreed and declared by and between the said parties hereto, that if the Council of the said Society shall receive, on or before the First day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, a request from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to determine and put an end to this Agreement, and an intimation from the said Lords Commissioners that they are willing forthwith to repay to the said James Munday and George Munday, their executors or administrators, the said sums of Twenty Thousand Pounds and Five Hundred Pounds so paid by them as aforesaid, and all other sums which the said James Munday and George Munday, their executors or administrators shall, previous to such intimation, have actually paid, in pursuance of their covenants hereinbefore contained, together with interest thereon respectively at the rate of Five Pounds per cent. per annum from the respective times of payment; and also within one month next after the said Executive Committee shall have certified the amount thereof, to pay all other outlays and expenses which the said James Munday and George Munday shall have incurred or become liable to pay or sustain; and also to perform all contracts, engagements, and liabilities, legal or equitable, which the said James Munday and George Munday shall have entered into or be subject to in respect of the said Design; together with such remuneration as Arbitrators, appointed under the provisions contained in the said Indenture of even date herewith, shall award for claims for any other services, or for the advances or liabilities, performed, made, or incurred by the said James Munday and George Munday, their heirs, executors, or administrators, in



promoting the said Design, and such a sum as shall be awarded by the said Arbitrators, or other Arbitrators appointed under the proviso for reference or arbitration contained in the said Indenture of even date herewith, as compensation for the outlay, risk, liability, anxiety, trouble, and loss, which the said James Munday and George Munday, their heirs, executors, or administrators shall have incurred in this matter, or in relation thereto, and on account of his Agreement being determined or put an end to; it being understood and agreed that the Arbitrators shall, in determining the amount of such compensation or remuneration, take into consideration all the foregoing circumstances, and deal with the same in a proper liberal spirit, that then and in such case the said Executive Committee shall be entitled to give the said James Munday and George Munday a notice in writing to determine and put an end to this arrangement and agreement accordingly, and upon all such payments as aforesaid being made in conformity with this provision to the said James Munday and George Munday, their executors and administrators, this arrangement and agreement shall be wholly determined and become void.

And it is hereby further declared and agreed by and between the said parties hereto, that all accounts, reckonings, claims and demands whatsoever between the said parties hereto for or in respect or on account of the said Exhibition Design, and all and every the matters and things aforesaid shall be settled, adjusted, arranged and completed within the space of six calendar months next after the end, abandonment or final determination of the said Exhibition, or the determination of this Agreement between the said parties, or so soon after such period of six months as the case will admit, and that thereupon each of the said parties hereto shall give and execute to the other of them good and effectual releases and discharges for or in respect or on account or relating to all and every or any of the matters and things aforesaid.

Provided always, and it is hereby lastly agreed and declared by and between the said parties hereto, that the said Society and the said Trustees and Treasurers of the said Exhibition funds, and of the money, stocks, funds and securities hereinbefore mentioned, and

the Trustees and Treasurers thereof for the time being, or of any part or parts thereof, or any or either of them shall not be answerable or accountable for any loss or damage which shall or may happen to the said Exhibition funds, money, stocks, funds and securities or any part or parts thereof in the placing out of all or any of the same in Exchequer Bills, or on real or Government securities or Parliamentary funds, or depositing the same or any part thereof in any Bank or Banker's hands for safe custody, or by defect of any security or securities to be taken in pursuance of these presents, nor with or for any loss or damage which shall or may happen in or to the same or any part thereof, or in or about all or any of the Trusts aforesaid, or the execution or exercise thereof, or in relation thereto, except the same shall happen by or through their respective wilful defaults, nor one of them for the other of them, but each of them for his own acts, deeds, receipts and payments only. In witness whereof the said parties hereto of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals, and the said Society have hereunto caused their common Seal to be affixed the day and year first above written.

The common Seal of the Society for the  
Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures  
and Commerce, was affixed to this In-  
denture at a Council of the said Society,  
on the seventeenth day of November, 1849

By order of the Council,

E. SPEER, *Chairman.*

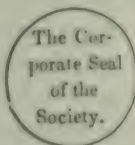
JAMES MUNDAY.

GEORGE MUNDAY.

Signed, Sealed and delivered by the within-  
named JAMES MUNDAY and GEORGE  
MUNDAY, in the presence of

WM. HALLOWES, 39, Bedford Row.

GEO. H. DREW, 28, Parliament Street.



CONTRACT, No. 2.

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This Indenture made the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty Nine, between the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, (Incorporated as a Body Politic and Corporate with perpetual succession and a Common Seal by a Royal Charter of Incorporation or Letters Patent by Writ of Privy Seal, granted in the Tenth Year of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria) of the one part, and James Munday and George Munday, Contractors for Public Works of the other part.

Whereas the said James Munday and George Munday have paid to Treasurers appointed by the said Society, as mentioned in the Indenture of even date herewith hereinafter mentioned, the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds, to be applied in Prizes and Premiums as mentioned and set forth in and by a certain Indenture, bearing even date with these presents, and made between the said James Munday and George Munday of the first or one part, and the said Society of the second or other part. And the said James Munday and George Munday did also on the Thirtieth day of August last, pay into the hands of the said Treasurers the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, for the purposes mentioned in the said Indenture, and they have also by the same Indenture covenanted for Themselves, their Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, from time to time, and at all times hereafter until the First day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty One, to pay to such Treasurers as aforesaid all such sums of money, as by any writing under the hands of three of the Executive Committee mentioned in the same Indenture, shall be notified to be necessary to promulgate, promote, and carry out a Grand Exhibition of Works of Utility and Art, as mentioned in the said Indenture of even date herewith now in recital, under the superintendence of and to be managed and carried out by the said Committee of the said Society, concurrently with the said James Munday and George Munday.



And whereas the trusts, intents, and purposes, whereon and for which as well the said sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds by the said James Munday and George Munday paid as aforesaid, and of all other sums of money to be by them paid pursuant to their said Covenant, as also of all monies for the said purpose otherwise eventually receivable by the said Society, as in the said Indenture is contained, are therein expressed and declared, but it hath been further agreed that by an Instrument (these presents) to bear even date with and to be executed at the same time with the said Indenture, shall be expressed and declared the manner, means, and forms by which the said Design shall by the said Committee of the said Society, concurrently with the said James Munday and George Munday (who have voluntarily incurred the pecuniary risk of such Design) or their nominee, be arranged and conducted.

Now therefore this Indenture witnesseth. And it is hereby agreed and declared between and by the said Society on the one hand, and the said James Munday and George Munday on the other hand, in the manner and to the effect hereinafter expressed and contained; that is to say :—

1st. That the Name and Title of the proposed Exhibition which shall take place in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one, and the time of the year at which, and the period for which it shall be open to the Public; the prices or sums to be paid by Exhibitors for the privilege of exhibiting, and for the use of the Building or Stalls therein, which they may respectively require for the Exhibition of their Works therein; the prices or sums to be paid by the Public for admission to view such Exhibition, or on the distribution of the prizes and premiums; the amount and number of premiums or prizes, pecuniary and other; (subject nevertheless to the stipulation in that behalf contained in the said Indenture, of even date herewith) to whom, and for what works such Premiums or Prizes shall be given or awarded; the dimensions, capabilities, external appearance, and internal arrangements of the Building or Buildings to be erected; and at what time or times the Prizes and Premiums shall be adjudicated on and decided, shall be under the

control, management and decision of the Executive Committee mentioned and referred to in the said Indenture of even date herewith, unless a Royal Commission shall be issued by Her Majesty, as mentioned in the said Indenture, of which His Royal Highness Prince Albert is to be President; in which case the Premiums and Prizes and other matters are to be under the orders and control of such Royal Commission, as mentioned in the said Indenture of even date herewith.

2ndly. That the promulgation, promotion, advancement, and completion of the said undertaking, and all other purposes connected therewith, (save and except as aforesaid,) shall be managed by the said Executive Committee, who are also to be exclusively entrusted with the management of the said design, the means and manner by which it shall be promoted and carried into effect, and the investment and disposal of the monies actually paid, and to be paid pursuant to the said Indenture of even date with these presents, but subject to the trusts therein declared.

3rdly. That the said Executive Committee shall, on or before the First day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, deliver to the said James Munday and George Munday, plans, elevations, sections, and specifications of the necessary Building or Buildings for such Exhibition (but which are not to be constructed of Stone or Bricks, or to be covered with Tiles or Slates, or other analogous materials, unless the said James Munday and George Munday shall consent thereto) in order that such Designs and Elevations, and any other Design or Elevation, which they may provide, may be submitted for inspection, choice, and approval of His said Royal Highness.

That Plans, Elevations, Sections and Specifications approved by His said Royal Highness shall be delivered to the said James Munday and George Munday on before the First day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, on which day the said James Munday and George Munday are to be put in possession of the site of the said intended Building or Buildings, provided such site shall then be under the control of the said Society, or the said Executive

Committee; and the said James Munday and George Munday shall within one Calendar Month next following after the said delivery to them of such Plans, Elevations, Sections and Specifications deliver to the said Executive Committee a written statement of the Quantities of the Works mentioned or referred to or comprised in such Plans, Sections and Specifications, and a tender of the price or sum at which they are willing to execute the same, on the footing that the Materials for such Works are to be the property of the said James Munday and George Munday, after the termination of the said Exhibition as hereinafter mentioned.

That the said Executive Committee shall, within fourteen days next after receiving such Tender, notify to the said James Munday and George Munday whether the said Executive Committee agree to accept such Tender or not, and in case the said Executive Committee shall agree to accept such Tender, then the price or sum specified in such Tender, shall be the price or sum to be paid or allowed for such Erections, Buildings and Works; but in case the said Executive Committee shall be of opinion that the price or sum required by the said James Munday and George Munday for the execution of the Works aforesaid shall exceed a fair and reasonable recompense for the same, then the said Executive Committee shall refer the said Plans, Designs, Specification and Statement of the quantities, together with the Tender of the said James Munday and George Munday to Arbitration in the manner hereinafter mentioned; and the said Arbitrators, or any two of them, are with all convenient speed to ascertain the quantities necessary for the performance of the said Works, and to report to the said Executive Committee, what price or sum would be a fair and reasonable sum to be paid for the execution of the Works comprised in such Plans, Designs and Specifications on such footing as aforesaid; and then and in that case the price or sum mentioned in such Report shall be the price or sum to be paid or allowed for such Erections, Buildings and Works.

That the said James Munday and George Munday shall complete the erection of such Building or Buildings according to the said Plans, and Elevations, Sections, and Specifications, and to the satisfaction



of the said Executive Committee on or before the Thirty-first day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty One, so that the Society may deliver possession to the several Exhibitors of places of Exhibition by them severally engaged on that day.

That if the Exhibitors at the said Exhibition shall require anything to be done and executed for the purposes of the said Exhibition in addition to that which shall have been done and executed in pursuance of the orders and directions of the said Executive Committee, such additions shall be made and executed by the said James Munday and George Munday at the costs and charges of such Exhibitors, under the direction, management and control, and to the satisfaction of the said Executive Committee. And in case any dispute shall arise between the said James Munday and George Munday and any such Exhibitor relative to the costs and charges of such additions, such dispute shall be adjusted and settled by the said Executive Committee.

Provided also that the said Erections and Materials erected, built, and provided for the purposes of the said Exhibition, shall, although used under the direction of the said Executive Committee for such a term as the Exhibition shall be open to the public, be the absolute property of the said James Munday and George Munday from and after the final termination of the said Exhibition on the first day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty One, and the said James Munday and George Munday shall thereafter be at liberty to repossess and to dispose of the same as they shall think fit.

4thly. That in case both of them the said James Munday and George Munday shall depart this life before the said Design shall be completed or abandoned, such person as the Executors or Administrators of such one of them as shall last die, by any writing under his or their hand or hands, shall in that behalf appoint, shall be substituted in the said Committee in the room or place of the said James Munday and George Munday their Executors and Administrators, and shall have all such powers and authorities as are hereby declared to be vested (concurrently with the said Executive Committee) in or reserved to the said James Munday and George Munday personally and their nominee.

5thly. That in case the Executors or Administrators of the survivor of them the said James Munday and George Munday shall fail or neglect to make such appointment within twenty-one days next after the decease of such survivor, the said Executive Committee shall, by writing under their hand, appoint some person not being a Member of the said Society, to act on behalf of the representatives of the said James Munday and George Munday after their decease, until such Executors or Administrators shall duly appoint a nominee to act on their behalf; and the said Executive Committee shall, from time to time on vacation or resignation, make a new appointment on behalf of the representatives of the said James Munday and George Munday in case of such default as aforesaid, and to act until the appointment of the nominee by such Executors or Administrators, and such person from time to time so appointed by the said Executive Committee, shall have such powers and authorities as under these presents would have been vested in an appointee of the said James Munday and George Munday.

6thly. That at all Meetings (of which timely Notice shall be always given in writing to the said James Munday and George Munday or such nominee as aforesaid,) of the said Executive Committee (Three Members thereof being sufficient to act) the majority of the Members of such Executive Committee present shall (whether the said James Munday and George Munday or such nominee as aforesaid, shall concur therein or not,) decide upon the matters propounded at such Meetings, the said James Munday and George Munday and their said nominee having but one vote, and the person presiding therein shall have in case of equality of Members a second or casting vote.

7thly. That it shall and may be lawful for such Executive Committee to refer to the Members of the Council of the said Society, all such points and questions although distinctly within the province of such Executive Committee as to the said Executive Committee shall seem expedient. And that in all cases of such reference, the said James Munday and George Munday or such nominee as aforesaid, may at the Meeting of such Members of the Council, at which such points and questions shall be discussed, be present thereat and vote:



the said James Munday and George Munday and their said nominee having however but one vote.

8thly. That in addition to a Book or Books of Account, wherein shall be kept and clearly set forth all receipts and all disbursements which shall be incurred by the said Executive Committee, and which are to be paid out of the moneys received before any division as provided in the said Indenture of even date herewith, there shall also be kept a Book or Books in which all requisitions to the said James Munday and George Munday, and all transactions, directions, orders, contracts, and agreements relative to the said Design, its Promulgation and Promotion, shall be regularly and duly noticed and recorded, and signed and authenticated in such manner as the said Executive Committee shall direct.

9thly. That any act, matter or thing, direction, order, contract or agreement, done, made, directed or authorised by the said Society, Council or Committee, and not noted, recorded, signed, and authenticated as aforesaid, and any costs, charges, or expenses incurred or caused by any such act, matter, or thing, direction, order, contract, or agreement, not so recorded, noted, signed and authenticated, shall and may be respectively disavowed and disallowed by the said James Munday and George Munday, their executors or administrators, and it shall not be obligatory on them (anything herein or in the said Indenture of even date with these presents contained to the contrary notwithstanding,) to pay such costs, charges, and expenses, or against them to indemnify the said Society.

10thly. That it shall be lawful for the said James Munday and George Munday, their heirs, executors, or Administrators at their own proper costs and charges and of their own proper authority but not as Agents for the said Society unless in that behalf by the said Executive Committee, or by the Council of the said Society, or by a General Meeting thereof expressly and specially authorised to take and use such measures and means, and employ such Agent or Agents for the promulgation, promotion, or advancement of the said design, (by them the said James Munday and George Munday adopted as aforesaid,) as to them the said James Munday and George Munday, their heirs, executors, or administra-



tors shall seem desirable, but it is hereby expressly agreed and declared, that unless the said James Munday and George Munday, their heirs, executors, or administrators, be in that behalf expressly and specially authorised as aforesaid, the said Society shall be absolutely free from all responsibility and liability whatsoever in respect of all measures, means, and Agents, adopted, used, and employed by the said James Munday and George Munday, or either of them, their or his heirs, executors, or administrators.

11thly. That if any doubt, difference or dispute shall at any time or times hereafter arise between the said Society on the one hand, and the said James Munday and George Munday, their heirs, executors, or administrators on the other hand, touching either the construction of these presents, or of the said Indenture of even date herewith, or any clause, matter or thing herein or therein respectively contained, or any account, valuation, appraisement, or division of assets, debts, or liabilities to be made as hereinbefore, or in the said Indenture of even date herewith is mentioned, or any other matter or thing whatsoever arising out of, or in anywise relating to or concerning the said undertaking; it being the intention of the said parties hereto, by this clause to refer to Arbitration in manner herein provided, not only all and every matters and things relating to the said Exhibition which are mentioned in and provided for by this Indenture, and the said Indenture of even date herewith, but also all and every other matter, question, cause, or thing whatsoever, in anywise relating to touching or concerning the said Exhibition, or anything relating thereto and which may arise between the said parties hereto, and cannot be settled by them although the same are, is, or shall not be mentioned in or provided for as aforesaid; then and in such case, and so often as the same shall happen, such doubt, difference, or dispute shall be submitted or referred to the Arbitration of three impartial persons, from time to time as the same shall arise; one of such Arbitrators to be chosen by each of the parties so doubting, differing or disputing, and a third person to be chosen by the said two persons so chosen, within seven days after they shall have been themselves chosen, and such Arbitrators are in all such cases in dispute, to decide thereon in a proper and liberal spirit

towards the said James Munday and George Munday, their heirs, executors and administrators.

That if either of the parties so doubting, differing or disputing as aforesaid, shall, by any writing under his or their hand or hands, require the other of the said parties to submit and refer the same to Arbitration, and, in pursuance of the covenant lastly hereinbefore contained, to name some person as Arbitrator, and if the party to whom such requisition shall be made, shall for the space of fourteen days after such requisition neglect or refuse to comply therewith, or shall name a person who shall neglect or refuse to act as such Arbitrator as aforesaid, then and so often as the same shall happen, it shall be lawful for the person chosen to be Arbitrator on behalf of the party making such requisition, by any writing under his hand, to appoint some person to act as Arbitrator on behalf of the party who, or the Arbitrator named by whom, shall refuse or neglect as aforesaid, and that such two persons shall name a third Arbitrator as aforesaid.

That it shall be lawful for the said Arbitrators or any two of them to arbitrate, determine and award of and concerning all and every the matters and things touching which such doubt difference or dispute as aforesaid shall have arisen, and (if they or any two of them shall see fit so to do) at the expense of the parties in difference, or one of them, to require the aid and take the opinion of any Accountants, Counsel, or other person, and to adopt such other measures and give such directions as shall appear to the said Arbitrator, or any two of them advisable or expedient.

That the parties so doubting, differing or disputing as aforesaid, and all persons claiming by from, through or under them respectively shall in all things obey, abide by, observe and perform the award, order and determination of the aforesaid Arbitrators, or of any two of them, so as the award of the said Arbitrators or of such two of them as shall concur, be made in writing under their hands, and be ready to be delivered to the said parties respectively, or such of them as shall desire the same within one calendar month next after the third of such three Arbitrators for the time being shall have been named.



That the said parties so doubting, differing, or disputing as aforesaid, and all persons claiming by, from, through, or under them respectively, will if required by the said Arbitrators or any two of them attend personally and submit to be examined relative to the matters in doubt, difference or dispute, and will produce to, and deposit with the said Arbitrators or any two of them all such deeds, evidences, letters, papers and writings relative to the matters in doubt, difference or dispute as shall be in the possession or power of the said parties respectively, or the persons claiming as aforesaid, and as the said Arbitrators or any two of them may wish to peruse or inspect, and will, so far as in them respectively may lie, furnish or cause to be furnished all such documents, proofs and evidence, and do or cause to be done all such acts and things for better enabling them to make the said award as the said Arbitrators or any two of them shall require.

That the said parties respectively, and all persons claiming by, from, through, or under them respectively, if examined, and all other Witnesses who shall be produced to give evidence before the said Arbitrators, or any two of them, of and concerning the premises (if required by the opposite party, or the party against whom such Witness shall be produced) and also all Accountants and other persons (except Counsel) who may be called upon by the said Arbitrators, or any two of them as aforesaid, shall (if the same shall be thought proper by such Arbitrators) be examined upon Oath or upon their Affirmation, in cases where Affirmation is allowed by Law instead of Oath.

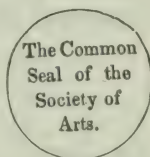
That the costs, charges, and expenses of, and attending, or in anywise relating to any Arbitration, including the compensation to be made to the Arbitrators for their trouble, and the fees and compensation to be made to any Accountants, Counsel, or other persons who may be called on as aforesaid, shall be in the discretion of the said Arbitrators, or any two of them, who shall direct by whom, and to whom, and in what manner the same shall be paid, and whether the same shall be considered and allowed as part of the costs, charges, and expenses, relating to the said Exhi-



bition, and who shall be at full liberty, if they see fit, to direct, that any of such costs and expenses shall be reckoned as between Attorney and Client, and not as between Party and Party.

That any submission or reference to Arbitration under or by virtue of these presents, may be made a Rule of any of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster, according to the Statute in that case made and provided, if any such Court shall so please, and either party shall be at liberty to apply to the said Court for that purpose, and to instruct Counsel to consent thereto for the other party. In witness whereof the said Society have hereunto caused their Common Seal to be affixed, and the said James Munday and George Munday have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

The Common Seal of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture, and Commerce, was affixed to this Indenture at a Council of the said Society, on the Seventh day of November, 1849.

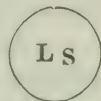


By order of the Council,  
E. SPEER, *Chairman*.

JAMES MUNDAY.



GEORGE MUNDAY.



Signed, Sealed and delivered by the within-named JAMES MUNDAY and GEORGE MUNDAY, in the presence of

WM. HALLOWES, 39, Bedford Row.  
GEORGE H. DREW, 28, Parliament Street.

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On the 7th of December Mr. Cole and myself had an interview, by appointment, with His Grace the Duke of Richmond, who consented to join in the undertaking, and we received from him so much valuable information and advice, that we thought it expedient for Mr. Cole to go immediately to Osborne, to report the result of the interview to His Royal Highness. We continued our exertions from this time until the 30th December, when I received the following letter from Col. Phipps:—

MY DEAR SIR,

*Windsor Castle, December 30, 1849.*

It is expected that the Commission will be in the *Gazette* upon Tuesday next, and the Prince will immediately after direct a meeting, so that you have but little time. The Prince thinks it essential that you should be present when the Commission meets, as most of their preliminary information must come from you.

Sincerely yours,

*F. Fuller, Esq.*

C. B. PHIPPS.

As letters from the Palace were awaiting Mr. Scott Russell, he being at this time in Berlin, I addressed the following letter to Col. Phipps:—

MY DEAR SIR,

*29, Abingdon Street, Jan. 1, 1850.*

Yours of the 30th ultimo, addressed to Mr. Scott Russell, informing him that the Royal Commission would be in the *Gazette* to-day, has been forwarded to me by Mrs. Russell, in her husband's absence.

Mr. Russell returns from Berlin next week; but before he left England he wrote me, stating, that upon inquiry at the Home Office, he was informed that it was most likely the Royal Commission would not be gazetted before his return.

I learn to-day, that the gazetting the Commission has been postponed until Friday next, in consequence of Count Strzelecki

being unable to act as one of the Secretaries; and I learn also, that it is most probable the Commission will be issued without Secretaries. I have, therefore, thought it right to inform you of this report, in order that the nominee of His Royal Highness may not be passed by.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps,  
Windsor Castle.

FRANCIS FULLER.

Immediately afterwards the Commission was issued, and on the 4th January it was published in the *Gazette*, as follows:—

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF  
ALL NATIONS, 1851.

*Whitehall, January 3, 1850.*

The Queen has been pleased to issue the following Commission for the Promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be holden in the year 1851, videlicet:—

**VICTORIA, R.**

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith; to Our most dearly beloved Consort, His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Field Marshal in Our Army—Our right trusty and right entirely-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter—Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin William Earl of Rosse, Knight of our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick—Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousins and Councillors Granville George Earl Granville, and Francis Earl of Ellesmere—Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Edward Geoffrey Lord Stanley—Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors John



Russell, (commonly called Lord John Russell,) Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, Henry Labouchere, and William Ewart Gladstone—Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Archibald Galloway, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Major-General in Our Army in the East Indies, Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, or the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company for the time being—Sir Richard Westmacott, Knight—Sir Charles Lyell, Knight, President of the Geological Society of London, or the President of the Geological Society of London for the time being—Thomas Baring, Esquire, Charles Barry, Esquire, Thomas Bazley, Esquire, Richard Cobden, Esquire, William Cubitt, Esquire, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for the time being—Charles Lock Eastlake, Esquire, Thomas Field Gibson, Esquire, John Gott, Esquire, Samuel Jones Loyd, Esquire, Philip Pusey, Esquire, and William Thompson, Esquire, greeting.

Whereas the Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, incorporated by Our Royal Charter, of which Our most dearly beloved Consort, The Prince Albert, is President, have of late years instituted Annual Exhibitions of the works of British Art and Industry, and have proposed to establish an enlarged Exhibition of the works of Industry of all Nations, to be holden in London in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, at which prizes and medals, to the value of at least twenty thousand pounds sterling, shall be awarded to the exhibitors of the most meritorious works then brought forward; and have invested in the names of Our right trusty and entirely beloved Cousin Spencer Joshua Alwyne Marquess of Northampton, Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Councillor George William Frederick Earl of Clarendon, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Peter Boileau, Baronet, and James Courthope Peache, Esquire, the sum of twenty thousand pounds, to be awarded in prizes and medals as aforesaid; and have appointed Our trusty and well-beloved Arthur Kett Barclay,

Esquire, William Cotton, Esquire, Sir John William Lubbock, Baronet, Samuel Morton Peto, Esquire, and Baron Lionel De Rothschild, to be the Treasurers for all receipts arising from donations, subscriptions, or any other source, on behalf of, or towards the said Exhibition; Our trusty and well-beloved Peter le Neve Foster, Joseph Payne, and Thomas Winkworth, Esquires, to be the Treasurers for payment of all executive expenses; and Our trusty and well-beloved Henry Cole, Charles Wentworth Dilke the younger, George Drew, Francis Fuller, and Robert Stephenson, Esquires, with Our trusty and well-beloved Matthew Digby Wyatt, Esquire, as their Secretary, to be an Executive Committee for carrying the said Exhibition into effect, under the directions of Our most dearly beloved Consort.

And whereas the said Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have represented unto Us, that, in carrying out the objects proposed by the said Exhibition, many questions may arise regarding introduction of productions into Our kingdom from Our Colonies and from Foreign Countries; also regarding the Site for the said Exhibition, and the best mode of conducting the said Exhibition; likewise regarding the determination of the nature of the Prizes, and the means of securing the most impartial distribution of them; and have also besought Us that We would be graciously pleased to give Our sanction to this Undertaking, in order that it may have the confidence, not only of all classes of Our subjects, but of the subjects of Foreign Countries:

Now know ye, that We, considering the premises, and earnestly desiring to promote the proposed Exhibition, which is calculated to be of great benefit to Arts, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, and reposing great trust and confidence in your fidelity, discretion, and integrity, have authorised and appointed, and by these presents do authorise and appoint you Our most dearly beloved Consort Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, you Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, William Earl of Rosse,



Granville George Earl Granville, Francis Earl of Ellesmere, Edward Geoffrey Lord Stanley, John Russell, (commonly called Lord John Russell,) Sir Robert Peel, Henry Labouchere, William Ewart Gladstone, Sir Archibald Galloway, or the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company for the time being, Sir Richard Westmacott, Sir Charles Lyell, or the President of the Geological Society for the time being, Thomas Baring, Charles Barry, Thomas Bazley, Richard Cobden, William Cubitt, or the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for the time being, Charles Lock Eastlake, Thomas Field Gibson, John Gott, Samuel Jones Loyd, Philip Pusey, and William Thompson, to make full and diligent enquiry into the best mode by which the productions of Our Colonies, and of Foreign Countries, may be introduced into Our Kingdom; as respects the most available Site for the said Exhibition; the general conduct of the said Exhibition; and also into the best mode of determining the nature of the Prizes, and of securing the most impartial distribution of them.

And to the end that Our Royal Will and Pleasure in the said enquiry may be duly prosecuted, and with expedition, We further, by these presents, will and command, and do hereby give full power and authority to you, or any three or more of you, to nominate and appoint such several persons of ability as you may think fit to be Local Commissioners, in such parts of Our Kingdom, and in Foreign parts, as you may think fit, to aid you in the premises; which said Local Commissioners, or any of them, shall and may be removed by you, or any three or more of you, from time to time, at your will and pleasure, full power and authority being hereby given to you, or any three or more of you, to appoint others in their places respectively:

And furthermore, we do, by these presents, give and grant to you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any three or more of you, all such persons as you shall judge necessary by whom you may be the better informed of the truth of the premises, and to enquire of the premises, and every part thereof, by all lawful ways and means whatsoever.



And Our further will and pleasure is that, for the purpose of aiding you in the execution of these premises, We hereby appoint our trusty and well-beloved John Scott Russell and Stafford Henry Northcote, Esquires, to be joint Secretaries to this our Commission.

And for carrying into effect what you shall direct to be done in respect of the said Exhibition, We hereby appoint the said Henry Cole, Charles Wentworth Dilke the younger, George Drew, Francis Fuller, and Robert Stephenson, to be the Executive Committee in the premises, and the said Matthew Digby Wyatt to be Secretary of the said Executive Committee.

And Our further will and pleasure is that you, or any three or more of you, when and so often as need or occasion shall require, so long as this Our Commission shall continue in force, do report to Us, in writing, under your hands and seals respectively, all and every of the several proceedings of yourselves had by virtue of these presents, together with such other matters, if any, as may be deserving of Our Royal consideration touching or concerning the premises.

And, lastly, We do by these presents ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, shall and may from time to time, at any place or places, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the third day of January, 1850, in the thirteenth year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,

G. GREY.

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Immediately after the issuing of the Royal Commission, the following letter was addressed to Messrs. Munday, but was subsequently withdrawn, in consequence of Mr. Stephenson having determined not to receive any money for his services, and he was very shortly afterwards placed upon the Commission.

*From the Executive Committee to Messrs. Munday.**January, 1850.*

Now that the Royal Commission has been issued, we have thought it proper to send you a list of the gentlemen who have been employed as promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, with the amount which we think each is entitled to:—

Mr. Ibbettson	.	.	.	£50
Mr. Whishaw	.	.	.	100
Mr. Brewster	.	.	.	50
Mr. Bennett Woodcroft	.	.	.	50
Mr. Hailston	.	.	.	20

*Mr. Dilke  
have £150  
Mr. Cole and  
Mr. Fuller  
should have £400  
each*

With reference to our remuneration for the services rendered in the promotion, we think, that Mr. Dilke, who came in late, should have £150, and that Mr. Cole and Mr. Fuller should have £400 each; but as we object to be our own paymasters, we desire that these three items shall have the approbation of the Royal Commission.

As regards the future payment of the Executive Committee, we are of opinion, that Mr. Cole should have £1,600 from this time until January 1852; and that the others should be paid a Commission on the profits, in which Mr. Cole should participate. We have come to the conclusion, that this is the best and fairest mode of payment for us, as we hold our position as Managers from the Council of the Society of Arts, with an understanding that we are to make as much profit as possible, in order that the Nation may be enabled to hold these Quinquennial Exhibitions, without again calling on the public for subscriptions.

By this plan you will observe, that we shall be interested in collecting as much and spending as little money as possible.

By your last arrangement with His Royal Highness, the whole of the profits are to belong to the Nation, subject only to your arbitration; and it is under these circumstances, that we, the Executive Committee, propose to be paid as follows:—

Fifteen per cent. on the first £10,000; 10 per cent. on the next £30,000; 7½ and a half per cent. on the remainder.



The working of this table will be as follows :—Supposing £10,000 were saved, the Executive Committee would get £1,500, which between Messrs. Stephenson, Dilke, and Fuller, would be £500 each.

Supposing £40,000 were saved, the Commission would be—

In the first £10,000	.	.	£1,500
On the next £30,000	.	.	3,000

Making a total of £4,500; or an average of £1,500 each.

As soon as it became known that Mr. Stephenson was to have a seat at the Royal Commission. and that Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, of the Civil Engineers, had been appointed to take his place as Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Cole made application to the Contractors and obtained a letter agreeing to give him £1,200 a year for his services; whereupon I made application to Messrs. Munday for a similar letter, but they declined to give me one. On the 11th January the Royal Commission held the first meeting, which was attended by Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Dilke, Mr. Cole, and myself, and in the evening of that day the following Report was published, announcing their intention of terminating the Contract with Messrs. Munday, on the 1st of February :—

“ The Royal Commissioners have felt it their duty, at this their first meeting, to take into their immediate consideration the propriety of confirming the Contract which has been entered into with the Messrs. Munday.

“ They are perfectly satisfied that the Contract was framed with the sole desire on the part of the Society of Arts of promoting the objects of the Commission,—that in agreeing to it at a time when the success of the scheme was necessarily still doubtful, the Messrs. Munday evinced a most liberal spirit,—that it has hitherto afforded the means of defraying all preliminary expenses,—and that its conditions are strictly reasonable, and even favourable to the public.

“ After hearing, however, the statements made by individual members of the Commission,—after communicating with the Ex-



ecutive Committee,—and after full consideration of the whole subject,—the Commissioners have come to the conclusion that it will be more consonant with the public feeling, and therefore more conducive to the objects for which the Commission has been appointed, to exercise the power reserved, and at once and absolutely to terminate the Contract with the Messrs Munday.

“ This determination necessarily throws the whole burden of the Exhibition upon voluntary contributions. The experiment is of a national character, and the Commissioners feel that it ought to rest for its support upon national sympathies, and upon such liberal contributions as those sympathies may dictate.

“ The amount of the funds which the public may place at the disposal of the Commissioners must determine the extent of accommodation which can be provided for the Exhibitors, and the terms on which admission can be given to the articles to be exhibited, and upon which also the public can be admitted to inspect them.

“ The Commissioners wish it to be understood that they are invested with unrestricted power over the application of the funds; that it is their intention to invite competition in respect of all branches of expenditure to which competition can advantageously be applied; and that they will proceed, without delay, to establish regulations for insuring an effectual control over the expenditure, and a satisfactory audit of the accounts.

“ The Commissioners feel that in thus abandoning a Contract which, regarded in a pecuniary point of view alone, is undoubtedly advantageous to the public, and resting the success of the proposed experiment entirely upon public sympathy, they have adopted a course in harmony with the general feelings of the community.

“ It now rests with the public to determine, by the amount of their contributions, the character of the proposed Exhibition, and the extent of benefit to industry in all its branches which will result from it.

“ It is desirable that subscriptions for this great purpose be immediately commenced throughout the United Kingdom, and the result ascertained with the least possible delay.

“ In the meantime the Commissioners will be actively engaged in preparing the various measures, upon which it will be their duty to come to a final decision as soon as they are enabled definitely the extent of the pecuniary means which will be placed at their disposal.”

By reason of the Royal Commission having determined upon putting an end to the Contract, the Executive Committee were called upon to state the amount they should require for their services. Mr. Cole was paid 400*l.* for his preliminary services, and his salary was fixed at 800*l.* a year. The same amount was offered to me, provided I would give the whole of my time, which I declined doing ; explaining at the same time to Lord Granville and the late Sir Robert Peel, that although I was obliged to decline this offer, I would give gratuitously a sufficient amount of my time to ensure the successful carrying out of the plan.

About this time considerable sensation took place about any patented inventions which might be exhibited ; and, as deputations were coming to town, for the purpose of waiting on His Royal Highness, I forwarded the following letter to Colonel Grey :—

MY DEAR SIR,      29, *Abingdon Street*, January 11, 1850.

I send herewith, for the perusal of His Royal Highness, the last impressions of the *Literary Gazette*, and *Patent Journal*, in order that His Royal Highness may be prepared, on every point, for the Deputations.

The article in the *Patent Journal*, I hear, came from Birmingham.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

*Col. the Hon. C. Grey.*

FRANCIS FULLER.

On the 17th Mr. Cole and I attended His Royal Highness at Windsor, and, after settling the general points of business, proposed that each of the Royal Children should subscribe, by way of setting



an example, and thereby enable us to obtain subscriptions from persons of all ages: this had become quite necessary, as a strong feeling was being got up against the Exhibition, as will be gathered from the annexed letter from Colonel Grey:—

(Private.)

MY DEAR SIR,

*Windsor Castle, January 20, 1850.*

I had not remarked, when Mr. Cole mentioned the idea of getting a subscription from the Prince of Wales, that he mentioned your name. I have, however, taken an opportunity of explaining the matter to His Royal Highness, who quite appreciates the motives under which the suggestion was made, and that it was only prompted by the desire to promote the Exhibition, and to see the Royal Family foremost in so doing.

His Royal Highness seemed, on the whole, satisfied with the result of the last meeting; but was sorry to hear that nothing was said of any Subscriptions. I hope a regular list will soon be opened. When it is, I will not fail to use what little influence I may possess with individuals, to get them to subscribe. I am sorry to say, I have seen some few at the Clubs who affect to sneer at the whole thing, by way of covering their unwillingness to give their money.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

GREY.

Feeling the urgent importance of getting people of all classes to subscribe their names and money towards the undertaking, I addressed the annexed letter to Colonel Grey upon the 22nd, and, on the same day, received from him a reply:—

MY DEAR SIR,

*29, Abingdon Street, Jan. 22, 1850.*

I ought to have replied to yours of the 20th by last evening's post, but was detained too late by the Finance Committee.

There was great reluctance, on the part even of the well-wishers of the Exhibition to subscribe, until His Royal Highness had determined what he would do.



I hope, and expect, that the end of this week will produce the desired fruit; but I feel certain that the example, however good, which is to be set by London and Manchester, will not be carried out with spirit in other towns, unless great pains be taken to explain the objects as well as the benefits which are to be derived from aiding this great movement.

Having gained experience by visiting many places, and found how reluctant the people were to be informed, I desire to impress this fact on your mind, in order that His Royal Highness may be in possession of what I consider to be a most important point for consideration.

I propose to subscribe £50; Mrs. Fuller proposes to subscribe £25; and our children intend to subscribe from £10 downwards; and, unless you see any objection, I will send these amounts to the bankers to-morrow. I have refrained from subscribing before, because I desired to see large sums mentioned in the papers, before the small amounts met the public eye.

I understand that Mr. Drew stated to Lord Granville, last evening, that he felt, notwithstanding the determination of the Royal Commissioners to cancel the Contract, the Contractors would not raise any difficulty in carrying out the design of His Royal Highness, by requiring the immediate payment of the £20,000, which has been deposited for prizes.

If you think there be anything I can do to aid the good cause, I beg you will say so, and it shall have the immediate attention of,

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS FULLER.

To Col. the Hon. C. Grey,

(Private.)

MY DEAR SIR,

Windsor Castle, January 23, 1850.

I have just received your letter, which, as His Royal Highness was with me at the time, and I saw no reason against it, I read to him. He was extremely pleased at the zeal you show in the good cause; and, if it only meets with supporters equally liberal with yourself, there can be no doubt of its success.

I can see no reason why you should not send your subscription at once. I shall wait, myself, to give my £20 (I wish I could afford more) till a good many names are down.

Excuse haste, and believe me—

Yours very truly,

C. GREY.

We were all now, and for some time, busily engaged in quieting the public mind, and endeavouring to obtain Subscriptions; but, notwithstanding the importance of this object, we could not persuade the Commissioners to allow us to pay gentlemen for collecting money. On the 9th February I addressed the following letter to His Royal Highness, and on the 10th received his reply:—

MY DEAR SIR,

29, Abingdon Street, Feb. 9, 1850.

As I expected, people will not work unless we can make it worth their while to do so. If we are to continue to consider Subscriptions indispensable, the sooner we pay commission on the money that may be collected, the better: in fact, the money will not be collected without payment of some kind; and I know of no better plan than by commission.

Please and ask his Royal Highness to give this consideration, and believe me to be

Yours faithfully,

F. F.

Col. the Hon. C. Grey.

MY DEAR SIR,

Windsor Castle, Feb. 10, 1850.

I have to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, and write a line in answer, to say that the Prince thinks you might bring your suggestion, as to "commission," before the Committee for organising the Subscriptions.

We shall be in London Tuesday afternoon, and I hope we shall hear, on Thursday, of some progress having been made during the week.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

C. GREY.

Fras. Fuller, Esq.

About this time Lord Granville asked me to work upon the Subscription Committee, which I consented to do, and commenced work by holding Town and Parish Meetings and the formation of local Committees. My labours in this direction commenced with the Westminster Committee; and in order that the people should be represented in this international scheme, I arranged that extremes should meet as much as possible. On the 16th I attended at Buckingham Palace to report progress, and for the purpose of persuading His Royal Highness to sanction payment of a commission for collection of subscriptions, but not being fortunate enough to see him, Col. Grey, upon the following day, wrote me the annexed letter:—

MY DEAR SIR,

*Buckingham Palace, Feb. 17, 1850.*

The Subscription from the Duchy of Cornwall should not be published at present. Somebody, I understand, has been sent to Cornwall to try and organize a Subscription there, and the Prince wishes his Subscription to come in at the head of the Cornish Subscriptions.

The list published to-morrow in the *Times*, should be a complete list from the beginning. It would look too small, I fear, only to add those which had been received since the first meeting.

Yours very truly,

C. GREY.

*F. Fuller, Esq.*

The Prince was sorry not to have seen you yesterday. I spoke to him about your suggestion, and he seemed to think it might perhaps be acted on.

Which I replied to, on the 18th, in these terms:—

MY DEAR SIR,

*29, Abingdon Street, February 18, 1850.*

You will be pleased to be able to inform His Royal Highness that I have every reason to expect a good meeting in Westminster.



As regards subscriptions you may assure His Royal Highness that by good management and an expenditure of about 15 per cent., I shall be able to get £50,000 by Midsummer, and £100,000 by Christmas next.

I have consulted with Lord Granville on the subject of remuneration, and in consequence beg to say, that my best exertions shall be gratuitously given towards carrying out the wishes of His Royal Highness; I am authorized by Mr. Drew to make a similar statement on his behalf.

The enclosed, from the City Committee, will show how useless it is to give them directions; the whole matter must be more under control, if good is to come of our exertions.

I will do myself the pleasure of attending His Royal Highness to-morrow at eleven as arranged and am,

My Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS FULLER.

*To Col. the Hon. C. Grey.*

I also prepared Resolutions for the Westminster Meeting; and on the 20th received the following letter from Col. Grey:—

MY DEAR SIR,

Will you send Lord Carlisle a copy of the Resolution which he is to second to-morrow, to his house in Grosvenor Place, the corner of Halkin Street.

Lord Brougham will attend, and will speak, if you will let him know what the Resolution is which he is wished to move; and about what time it will come on. He may be sent for to the House of Lords a short time before he is wanted, as it would not be in his power to attend the whole of the proceedings. He will be at the House of Lords to-morrow from 11, and it would suit him best to come, I believe, about 12. But, perhaps, you will be able to communicate with him this evening, either there or at his own house, No. 4, Grafton Street, Bond Street.

Yours, very truly,

C. GREY.

P.S. "Lord Carlisle would like to have the copy of his Resolution as soon as possible."

This was duly attended to, and on the 21st the Meeting was held, and went off admirably, many ladies being present. The speeches were good, and the various Resolutions were proposed and seconded as follows:—The first by Mr. Brown, a Silk Mercer, of Regent Street, seconded by the Earl of Carlisle; the second by the French Ambassador, and seconded by the Bishop of London; the third by the Prussian Ambassador, and seconded by the American Ambassador; the fourth by Lord Brougham, and seconded by the Belgian Ambassador; the fifth by the Bishop of Oxford, and seconded by Lord Ashley; the sixth by Viscount Canning, and seconded by the High Bailiff. Immediately after the Meeting was concluded, copies of the various resolutions were forwarded by me to His Royal Highness.

At this time a report got abroad that subscriptions were unnecessary, as the receipts at the Building would be sufficient to defray all expenses attendant on carrying out the plan, and this report was in some measure borne out by the following statement, which emanated from a Member of the Royal Commission:—

By Subscriptions . . .	£80,000	Expense of Building	£150,000
Admissions, Catalogue, and Refreshments }	266,000	Police Expenses . . .	48,000
Sale of Materials . . .	45,000	Contractors Compensation	50,000
		Miscellaneous Expenses	45,000
	<u>£391,000</u>		<u>£293,000</u>

showing a profit to the Commission of £98,000.

It having been now ascertained that the Commission could not succeed without either a Contractor who would find the money, or by having a large sum at the Bankers, it was found necessary to borrow a considerable sum from the Bank of England, and the following guarantee fund was entered into by the Members of the

Royal Commission, and the Executive Committee, to enable the necessary funds to be raised.

Albert . . . . .	£10,000
Buccleugh . . . . .	10,000
Overstone . . . . .	10,000
Ellesmere . . . . .	10,000
Stanley . . . . .	10,000
Rosse . . . . .	5,000
Granville . . . . .	5,000
Lord J. Russell . . . . .	5,000
Sir R. Peel . . . . .	10,000
Sir A. Gallaway . . . . .	5,000
Sir C. Lyell . . . . .	1,000
Sir R. Westmacott . . . . .	1,000
Right Hon. T. Baring . . . . .	10,000
Mr. Labouchere . . . . .	5,000
T. M. Gibson . . . . .	5,000
W. E. Gladstone . . . . .	5,000
S. M. Peto . . . . .	50,000
Wm. Cubitt . . . . .	5,000
Robert Stephenson . . . . .	10,000
Richard Cobden . . . . .	1,000
Thomas Beazley . . . . .	1,000
Charles Barry . . . . .	5,000
C. W. Eastlake . . . . .	1,000
P. Pusey . . . . .	1,000
W. Thompson . . . . .	5,000
C. W. Dilke . . . . .	1,000
Henry Cole . . . . .	500
Francis Fuller . . . . .	20,000

It having occurred to me that subscriptions might be increased through the exertions of the Chief Magistrates of the various Towns of the Kingdom, I asked the Lord Mayor of London, if he felt disposed to assist in giving facilities for a Meeting of such per-



sonages, which he consented to do, provided His Royal Highness would honour the Meeting with his presence. I subsequently had an interview with His Royal Highness, when he gave me to understand, that an invitation from the Lord Mayor would be accepted by him. The Lord Mayor then invited His Royal Highness to a Banquet, at the Mansion House, on the 21st March, and requested me to supply him with a list of persons to be invited to meet His Royal Highness. This list I prepared, and submitted to His Royal Highness on the 21st of February, with the following letter to Col. Grey:—

MY DEAR SIR,                      29, Abingdon Street, February 21, 1850.

I have the pleasure to enclose, for His Royal Highness, a copy of the Resolutions which were unanimously passed to-day at the Westminster Meeting.

The Lord Mayor has given me permission to fill 300 places at the banquet on the 21st of March, which I propose to do as follows, and shall be glad if His Royal Highness will make such alterations in it as to His Royal Highness may appear to be necessary:—

Mayors, Provosts, and High Bailiffs . . . .	190
H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge . . . .	1
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury . . . .	1
The Lord Bishop of London . . . .	1
The Duke of Richmond . . . .	1
The Ambassadors (as per list) . . . .	19
The Consuls (as per list) . . . .	20
Colonel The Honorable C. Grey . . . .	1
Colonel The Honorable C. B. Phipps . . . .	1
The Lord Chancellor of England . . . .	1
The Royal Commission . . . .	46
The Press . . . .	15
The Governor of the Bank of England . . . .	1
The Chairman of the Hudson Bay Company . . . .	1

I have requested the messenger to wait while you reply to it, in order that I may send a copy to the Lord Mayor as early as possible to-morrow.

I have furnished him with the list of Mayors, Bailiffs, and Provosts.

And am, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS FULLER.

*Col. the Hon. C. Grey.*

Who replied to it the next day in these terms:—

MY DEAR SIR,

I have written to the Lord Mayor that I wish to see him by His Royal Highness's desire, before the day for the dinner is finally fixed. I will speak to the Prince about the list to be invited, in the course of the day. You would have pleasure to add to the list you have sent me the names of Lord Aberdeen, the head of the Prince's household—as well as the Lord Groom and Equerry in Waiting on His Royal Highness. But I will let you know in the course of the day.

Yours very truly,

C. GREY.

P.S. I should like to hear something about the Meeting yesterday. Brougham's speech seems to have been injudicious.

Immediately it became known that the Prince would dine in the City, applications from all quarters were made to the Lord Mayor, and all the arrangements were well-nigh being upset; sufficiently so to induce me to go to the Palace for fresh instructions, and on the 25th I received the annexed letter from Col. Grey:—

MY DEAR SIR,

I got home the moment after you had left this morning, and

was very sorry to have missed you. I shall be at the Palace, at your orders, any time between five and six.

They must not curtail the number of Provincial Magistrates. I saw Mr. Labouchere on Saturday night, who was very anxious on this point. He thought it would be much better to leave out the Ministers in preference to any of them. Indeed he did not think, under any circumstances, it was essential to ask any not members of the Commission except Lord Lansdowne, and the Home and Foreign Secretaries.

Yours very truly,

*F. Fuller, Esq.*

C. GREY.

About this time, feeling that subscriptions were flagging, and that sufficient interest had not been enlisted, the Ladies convened a meeting under the auspices of the Duchess of Sutherland, and on the 21st of February, Lord Granville wrote to me as follows:—

MY DEAR SIR,

*Bruton Street, February 21, 1850.*

There will be a Meeting of Ladies at Stafford House to-morrow.

I should be much obliged to you to meet me there at a little before three o'clock, if I do not see you before.

Yours truly,

*F. Fuller, Esq.*

GRANVILLE.

On the 22nd, I met his Lordship at the Duchess of Sutherland's, who was attended by the following Ladies:

Marchioness of Clanricarde.  
Marchioness of Londonderry.  
Marchioness of Ailesbury.  
Marchioness of Westminster.  
Countess Granville.  
Countess of Clanwilliam.  
Countess de Flahault.

Countess Grey.  
Countess of Shelburne.  
Countess of Waldegrave.  
Viscountess Palmerston.  
Viscountess Jocelyn.  
Lady Mary Stanley.  
Lady Foley.



Lady Dover.  
 Lady Ashburton.  
 Lady Stanley.  
 Lady Peel.

Lady Caroline Lascelles.  
 Mrs. Aust.  
 Mrs. Edgcombe.  
 Mrs. Grey.

Resolutions were passed in approbation of the measure, and parties appointed to receive subscriptions :—

1. That this Committee, in respectful sympathy with the motives which have influenced Her Majesty in graciously promoting an Exhibition for the Industry of all Nations, thinks it desirable to invite the assistance of the Women of England to further a design in which womanly skill and ingenuity must occupy so distinguished a position.

2. That this Committee recommend that subscriptions be received from One Shilling upwards.

3. That subscriptions may be paid to the undermentioned persons :—

Francis Smedley, Esq., 40, Jermyn Street.

Mr. G. H. Drew, (Secretary to the Westminster Committee,) 28, Parliament Street.

Mr. Alderman Copeland, 160, New Bond Street.

Mr. J. Wyld, 454, Charing Cross.

Francis Fuller, Esq., 29, Abingdon Street, Westminster.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand.

Messrs. Crace, 14, Wigmore Street.

Mr. Cundall, 21, Old Bond Street.

Messrs. Gass, 166, Regent Street

Messrs. Jackson and Graham, 37, Oxford Street.

Messrs. Hering and Remington, 137, Regent Street.

Messrs. Jennens, Bettridge, and Co., 6, Halkin Street West.

Messrs. Johnstone and Jeanes, 67, New Bond Street.

Messrs. Lewis and Allenby, 193, Regent Street.

Mr. Leuchars, 38, Piccadilly.

Mr. J. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond Street.

Mr. Morant, 91, New Bond Street.

Mr. J. Ollivier, 59, Pall Mall.

Mr. W. G. Rogers, 10, Carlisle Street.

Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, 156, New Bond Street.

Mr. W. B. Simpson, 456, Strand.

Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 136, Strand.

Messrs. Sedgwick and Taylor, 186, Piccadilly.

Messrs. Trollope and Sons, 15, Parliament Street; and 18, Grosvenor Street, Eaton Square.

Between this time and the 11th March constant correspondence was kept up with Colonel Grey respecting the City banquet and the Subscribers, many people having sent their subscriptions through the Palace.

A general feeling having now got abroad that the scheme had become a Government measure, and that a guarantee fund had been amply subscribed to, great apathy was evident, and on the 12th of March I wrote to His Royal Highness as follows:—

(Copy.)

29, Abingdon Street, March 12, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR,

Herewith I send you a copy of the Report of the Subscription Committee ending this day. Why the City authorities have refused to send in any return I know not, but I suppose it is in consequence of their being ashamed of it, as indeed I think the Westminster Committee may be of their paltry sum. It is quite clear that the present system works as badly as anything can work, and therefore an alteration should be made before the tide of public opinion turns against us.

The present feeling is, and I fear it is a growing one, that the Great Exhibition is now a Government measure, and *that it will be* carried out to the credit of England, whether the people subscribe *or not*, as the heads of Government have pledged themselves to do so.

I am still of opinion that the money is to be raised, if a proper arrangement be made with some person willing to undertake it, and making such an expenditure as he may think proper, not exceeding 15 per cent upon the total amount.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS FULLER.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have seen Lord Granville, and he has determined on not having any report this week from the Subscription Committee.

*To Col. the Hon. C. Grey.*

In consequence of some misunderstanding with the Society of Arts, it appeared that Council did not show willingness to aid the Commission in determining the Contract with the Messrs. Munday, as they now saw they were about to lose a large sum of money; and, having received a letter from Colonel Grey, on the 16th of March, I attended His Royal Highness at Buckingham Palace, and subsequently at the Society of Arts, and read the letter which I had received in the morning from Colonel Grey, when it was resolved—

“That Mr. Fuller be instructed to inform the Secretaries to the Royal Commission, that the Council of the Society of Arts will appoint as Arbitrator in the reference (as to the Contract) with Messrs. Munday, the Gentleman whom the Royal Commissioners may name for that purpose; and, further, that this Council will, as far as possible, aid the Royal Commissioners in bringing the negotiations respecting such Contract to a satisfactory termination.”

On my return home I found a letter from Mr. Bowring, of the Board of Trade, upon the same subject, of which the following is a copy:—



MY DEAR SIR,

*Board of Trade, March 16, 1850.*

You are aware that the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 has resolved to determine the Contract with the Messrs. Munday. By the terms of that Contract, providing for Arbitration, the appointment of one Arbitrator rested in the Society of Arts; but as the Commission have now taken the responsibility into their own hands, and are alone interested in the matter, I trust that you may be enabled to bring the question under the notice of the Council of the Society, with the view of procuring their assent to the nomination of such Arbitrator as the Commission may recommend for selection. As the matter is very important, I trust that an early decision to this effect may be arrived at.

Believe me to be, my dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

*Francis Fuller, Esq.*

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

This letter was answered by sending copies of the Resolution to His Royal Highness and Mr. Bowring.

The breakers a-head being passed, we had a calm for a few days, during which time I had the honour of being presented at Court by the Earl of Granville, and on the 21st attended His Royal Highness to the banquet at the Mansion House, and how the meeting went off will be seen by a letter received next morning from Colonel Grey, of which the following is a copy:—

MY DEAR SIR,

Last night was a most gratifying night, and I hope the effect of it will be enduring and *visible*. Would it not be a good thing to have the report of the proceedings, as they appear in the *Morning Chronicle*, published in a small pamphlet, and a good number of copies sent to each of the Mayors who attended, or were invited?

I am glad to hear the good news of the Society of Arts.

Yours truly,

Excuse haste.

C. GREY.

*F. Fuller, Esq.*

A highly satisfactory meeting of the Mayors took place at the New Palace on the following day, at which many of the Royal Commissioners attended, and the chair was taken by Earl Granville. Immediately on the close of the meeting I addressed the following letter to His Royal Highness:—

MY DEAR SIR,

29, Abingdon Street, March 22, 1850.

You will be pleased to hear that we had a long and satisfactory meeting with the Mayors to-day at the New Palace, and that we are going to entertain their Worships this evening at the Society of Arts.

I am preparing a report of the proceedings of yesterday, though not quite in accordance with the statement of the *Morning Chronicle*.

The meeting this morning was a very necessary one, as many of them had formed an opinion that subscriptions were unnecessary, because the receipts at the doors would be sufficient to defray all the expenditure.

The following subscriptions have been announced:—

Leeds	.	.	.	.	.	.	£1100
Bradford	.	.	.	.	.	.	900
Huddersfield	.	.	.	.	.	.	600
Birmingham	.	.	.	.	.	.	190
Llanelly	.	.	.	.	.	.	120
Bath	.	.	.	.	.	.	90
Newcastle	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Oxford	.	.	.	.	.	.	30

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS FULLER.

To Col. the Hon. C. Grey.

This letter was replied to the next morning by the following desponding one from Colonel Grey:—

MY DEAR SIR, *Buckingham Palace, March 23, 1850.*

Will you put down Captain Francis Seymour, Scots Fusileer Guards, as a subscriber of £10 to the Exhibition.

The report in the *Morning Chronicle* of the different speeches seemed to me very good. I hope your report will soon be out, as we must not let the blaze excited on Thursday die out if we can help it.

Is the *Times* out of humour that there has been no notice of this dinner in it beyond the bare report?

Yours very truly,

C. GREY.

Mr. Grove has sent me a copy of the resolution adopted last night at the special meeting of the Society, which is all that is required. I have expressed in answer His Royal Highness's gratification at the readiness shown to meet his views.

C. G.

This allusion to the *Times* was occasioned by its being out of humour, as might have been expected, from our being prevented supplying it with exclusive information.

I afterwards called on Colonel Grey, and advised upon the necessary steps for restoring it to a proper humour, and on the 25th was enabled to write to His Royal Highness as follows:—

MY DEAR SIR, *29, Abingdon Street, March 25, 1850.*

I hope His Royal Highness will think the *Times* has done its duty this morning. The *Herald* has also spoken out, but I feel that a great deal requires to be done to make up for the lost time.

I have the pleasure to send you a few copies of the Mansion-house Meeting, which is being spoken of in the highest possible terms by all parties.

I have written to Captain Seymour, stating my willingness to forward him a receipt for £10, and am,

My dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS FULLER.

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To Col. the Hon. C. Grey.



P.S.—I have kept this letter waiting the whole day, hoping to be able to send the promised papers, which have not yet arrived, and in the mean time I have heard from Captain Seymour, who appears to make you the banker. I therefore send a receipt.

All difficulties now appeared to have been surmounted, and, as the Subscription Lists were improving, we began to think about the probable cost of the Exhibition; and on the 28th, Messrs. Dilke and Cole published a statement, in which they set forth the expenses of the Exhibition, exclusive of payment to the Contractors, and exclusive also of payment to Juries, at the sum of £154,400. As no Creditor side was put to this account, I supplied one, and shewed that, if the Finance Department were managed properly, upwards of five hundred thousand pounds might be received.

I also sent a form of returns for subscriptions to the Prince, which was acknowledged by the following letter from Colonel Grey:—

MY DEAR SIR,

Many thanks for the list you have sent up, which is very satisfactory. His Royal Highness would certainly like to have the list made out in such a manner as to make the additions to it as they come in, easy.

Excuse haste.

Yours very truly,

*F. Fuller, Esq.*

C. GREY.

Hearing that the Manchester people were very dissatisfied with some of the proceedings, I sent to Manchester to enquire the cause, and having explained it to Lord Granville, by letter, his Lordship wrote me the following reply:—

MY DEAR MR. FULLER,

*Trentham.*

I am very glad to hear an encouraging account of our prospects, and am much obliged to you for sending it.

I hope your friend at Manchester will be very quiet. I presume the Manchester Committee would like nothing better than to be able to say that our interference has prevented their being successful.

I shall be in town to-morrow.

Yours truly,  
GRANVILLE.

Immediately after this, I waited on Colonel Grey, and showed him how we were losing money, merely by the want of application for it, and how we might receive £150,000 by having Collectors, who should be paid for doing their duty.

On the next day Colonel Grey appears to coincide completely, as will be best shewn by the following letter:—

MY DEAR SIR, *Buckingham Palace, April 10, 1850.*

Your Report of the Subscriptions so far, is, I think, very satisfactory.

Everything confirms the view you take of the necessity of giving a per centage, if we wish to obtain a large sum; particularly a letter from an old member of the Anti-Corn Law League, who tells us, that till they made an allowance of 15 per cent. for money collected, they got next to nothing.

However, I see all the difficulty in the way of the Commissioners adopting such means, and fear we shall have just to trust to what we can get as *voluntary* subscriptions.

Even in this way I have no fear of the result.

Yours very sincerely,

*F. Fuller, Esq.*

C. GREY.

Notwithstanding this confirmation of my views, I was unable to obtain any instructions from the Royal Commission on the subject, and the result was that paid collectors were not appointed, and the subscription became a comparative failure. The lists also were

unsatisfactory, owing to several Committees claiming the same subscribers, and it became necessary to go carefully through them, and place the names in their proper position, and on the 5th April Colonel Grey wrote me as follows:—

MY DEAR SIR, *Buckingham Palace, April 5, 1850.*

I should be very glad, at any time you are at liberty, to have a little conversation with you about the subscriptions, to see how they *really* stand. For instance, I cannot but think that several names have been entered in more lists than one. For instance, the Duke of Sutherland, both in the General List and that of the Society of Arts; several both in the City and Westminster lists, &c., &c.

Would it be convenient to you to come here to-morrow morning, so that we could go over the lists. I should like to be able to give His Royal Highness an exact account of the state of the subscriptions, so that we may be able to judge better of our future prospects, when he returns from Windsor to-morrow.

You will find me here from 11 till 2 certainly.

Yours very truly,

C. GREY.

Upon the afternoon of the same day, I received information from Messrs. Tooke that Messrs. Munday had received notice to proceed to arbitration, and I therefore wrote to Colonel Grey as follows:—

(Copy.)

29, *Abingdon Street, April 5, 1850.*

MY DEAR SIR,

I have to report that Mr. Mumlay has been served with notice, so that now no obstacle exists to proceeding with the reference immediately.

The Members of the Society of Arts voted in such numbers, on Wednesday evening, that the remainder of the week will be required to scrutinize the votes.

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS FULLER.

*To Col. the Hon. C. Grey.*



No sooner had we disposed of one difficulty than another sprang up in the shape of the Arbitration with the Contractors, on which I had several interviews with His Royal Highness, and advised that a private and speedy settlement should be made with them. I explained to the Prince the importance of getting some one charged with the responsibility of undertaking this, and Colonel Grey proposed that I should do so, as I had been instrumental in getting him to take the Contract. This honour I declined, well knowing that dissatisfaction to one or the other would be the result.

That I was most fortunate in taking this precaution will be seen by the following correspondence with Mr. Cole, who, it appears, now reported that I had some arrangement with the Messrs. Munday in the profits and loss of their contract.

DEAR SIR,

29, *Abingdon Street*, April 26, 1850.

In consequence of a statement which has been made by my colleague, Mr. Cole, as emanating from you, I am desirous of knowing whether you have stated that I am in some way interested with Messrs. Munday in the profit and loss of their Contract with the Society of Arts, for the carrying out the Exhibition of 1851?

As I have no contract with, or interest in, the matter, beyond what appears in the Deeds, and as I am naturally anxious to find out the origin of this report, I shall feel obliged if you will inform me whether you have made such a report to Mr. Cole or any other person, and if so, who was your informant.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

*J. M. Rendel, Esq.*

FRANCIS FULLER.

DEAR SIR,

8, *Great George Street*, April 28, 1850.

I have now your note, dated 26th instant. I have "made" no such report as that to which you refer.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours obediently,

*Francis Fuller, Esq.*

J. M. RENDEL.

DEAR COLE,

29, *Abingdon Street*, April 30, 1850.

I was so much surprised at what passed when I met Mr. Drew in your room the other day, respecting the representation which you said Mr. Rendel had made relative to the Messrs. Munday, Mr. Tyrrell, Mr. Drew, and myself, that I thought it right to write to Mr. Rendel on the subject, and herewith enclose you a copy of my letter and his reply.

With respect to the appointment of Mr. Tyrrell, I can only say that if you knew how high that gentleman ranks as a Solicitor, and how well appreciated his talents are by Contractors, you would not be surprised that he should have been selected by Messrs. Munday for the office of Arbitrator. I admit, with much pleasure, to have known Mr. Tyrrell for years, and that I conceive myself honoured by his friendship; and I thought the Government were to be congratulated upon such an honourable and right-thinking man being selected.

After what passed at the interview above referred to, it may be right for me to remind you, that in my first communication with Mr. Drew, I, with your concurrence, held out the prospect of large profits being made, and also that we both considered the share of profits accruing to the Society would be the foundation of future Exhibitions; and I (perhaps erroneously) calculated that the Society would have gained sufficient to have enabled me to prosecute my plan of purchasing the Polytechnic

Although the reports respecting myself are almost too absurd to be worth denying, yet, as worse insinuations may get abroad if the

present remain unanswered, I now beg to inform you that I have no arrangement whatever with the Contractors any more than you have, except that they will have to pay me for my services up to the dissolution of the Contract, although if the Contract had gone on I should have been paid for my time and services with the liberality with which such matters are dealt with by successful Contractors, who are so enlightened to their own interests as to be the most liberal of paymasters; and I may, perhaps, be allowed to remind you, that but for my long connexion with and knowledge of such persons, the *Great Exhibition of 1851 would not have taken place.*

And what is my reward for this and for the enormous time I have devoted and am devoting to promote the Exhibition? Scarcely anything but suspicion and jealousy, not only towards me but to those who were willing to promote the views of His Royal Highness by their capital, talent, and liberality.

I have, however, the satisfaction to feel that I have done all in my power to assist the Government (since they became the Contractors) in carrying out its wishes to have a private settlement with Messrs. Munday,—but as my advice has been rejected, I am not answerable for the result.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

FRANCIS FULLER.

H. Cole, Esq.

DEAR FULLER,

1, Terrace, Kensington, May 1, 1850.

I am obliged to you for sending me copies of the correspondence between Mr. Rendel and yourself. I repeat what I have already told you, that you mistook my own observations on your relations with Mr. Drew, &c., for Mr. Rendel's. What I endeavoured to convey to Mr. Drew was, that there was a general impression apparently, on Mr. Rendel's mind, of some discrepancy existing between your reiterated professions of a desire for an amicable arrangement and the present aspect of the circumstances, and that he, Mr. Drew, had power to assist in removing impediments if he would.



To yourself I pointed out that whilst the Society of Arts was on one side for the Public, and the Contractors on the other for themselves, your interference on behalf of the Society of Arts, the one party, and your connexion with Mr. Drew, and your intimacy with the Arbitrator, the other party, gave rise to comments of which, in friendship, I thought you ought to know.

With reference to your remark, that "with my concurrence you held out the prospect of large profits being made," you repeat a mistake which I have always in vain attempted to correct in your mind. If necessary it could be shewn that I never thought there would be large profits, and never for an instant concurred in your most sanguine expectations and estimates.

On more than one occasion I have been rebuked for estimating the subscriptions much too low, and requested to keep my estimate to myself. Even as late as last December I tried in vain to convince you there could be no large profits, and you will not forget my always cautioning you against the risks.

There are some other points in your letter in which I don't agree.

Yours faithfully,

HENRY COLE.

Francis Fuller, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

29, Abingdon Street, May 3, 1850.

In acknowledging yours of the 1st instant I find, from what you now say, that both Mr. Drew and myself were mistaken in what you said as coming from Mr. Rendel, instead of yourself.

As regards the discrepancy you speak of, I reiterate again my belief that there is none; and from what I have seen of Mr. George Munday, I feel certain that if the business had been properly managed it might have been *long since settled*; and I have been led to this conclusion, in consequence of the very ready and handsome manner in which *every request* of His Royal Highness, and even those of the Society of Arts, have been *entered into and acted upon*. Having been entrusted with the settlement of very large transactions for many years, my blood boils when I reflect on the way in which this im-

portant matter is neglected by those whose duty it is to have long since completed it; and I am not a little hurt to find that the moment I take an active step to clear away difficulties, I am taxed as you say by my friends with having acted from every other than the right and proper motive.

With reference to your denial of your concurrence in my statement of profits when I was holding out every possible inducement to Contractors in order that we might comply with the request of Mr. Labouchere, I will for the present content myself with reminding you that what passed on this subject occurred in the presence of a mutual friend, to whom I have not yet spoken, but am willing to do so in your presence and when you please; and if I am wrong in my statement I shall be prepared to make such an apology as one gentleman should make to another.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

*H. Cole, Esq.*

FRANCIS FULLER.

DEAR FULLER,

*Old Palace Yard, May 5, 1850.*

It is not worth while prolonging the correspondence, but if the time should come, and it be necessary, I am quite prepared to prove that my estimates differed from yours materially.

Yours faithfully,

*Francis Fuller, Esq.*

H. COLE.

It now became obvious that those who a short time previously were foremost in boasting of the liberality of the Contractors were taking a totally different course, and when I ventured to express my opinion of such conduct, I found myself looked upon as the Contractors' advocate.

As a specimen of the spirit in which the business was now being conducted, Messrs. Dilke and Cole, on the 23rd of April, thought proper to publish their opinion that 3,000 persons per diem would visit the Exhibition; and that in all probability 5,000 or 6,000 visitors might

be expected on the days of Her Majesty's attendance; that 2,000 tickets might be sold at Two Guineas each, and that the total receipts from visitors would be £91,625; or, including Catalogues and Refreshment Rooms, £100,000. On the 30th April I addressed the following letter to His Royal Highness on the subject of the approaching Marylebone Meeting, which went off most successfully on the Thursday following.

MY DEAR SIR,

29, Abingdon Street, April 30, 1851.

You will be pleased to report to His Royal Highness that the Marylebone Meeting is likely to be successful. At our preliminary meeting last evening, we arranged that the first Resolution should be taken care of by Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., and Mr. M'Kinnon, M.P.

The second by Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., and the Roman Catholic Bishop Morris.

The third will be proposed either by the Belgian Ambassador, Dr. Canning, or the Rev. M. Gurney, and seconded by Lord Waldegrave.

The fourth is in the care of Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Beale, the Barrister.

The fifth, of Mr. Broughton and Mr. Fowler; and the sixth of Mr. Ewart and Mr. Nicholay.

The Public Meeting is fixed for 2 o'clock on Thursday next, at the Princes's Concert Rooms, and we have arranged that reserved seats shall be kept for the ladies.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

To Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps.

FRANCIS FULLER.

P.S.—The enclosed paragraph is from the *Manchester Guardian* of the 27th instant.

The failure of subscriptions having now become generally known, Mr. Goodhart wrote me on the subject, and the following letters passed between us.



DEAR FULLER,

*Upper Tooting, June 4, 1850.*

I am sorry to find the subscribers to your hobby continue to be so backward.

I fully thought long ere this you would have had a larger amount than the Exhibition required.

How is it so many people speak against it? I have long had an idea that, in the event of the Commission not having sufficient funds subscribed, that I should like to be one of a party to raise, by subscribing £1,000 each, sufficient to pay for the erection of the building, provided we may have, in return, the receipts of the admission, and profits of the Catalogues.

Whatever sum of money has been collected, or may be collected, the Commission may retain for expenses, &c.

Should there appear to you anything in this plan worth attention, I shall be glad to hear from you, as His Royal Highness Prince Albert must not be deserted, nor the scheme allowed to fail in any particular.

I am, dear Fuller,

Yours faithfully,

*Francis Fuller, Esq.*

JOSEPH HENRY GOODHART.

MY DEAR SIR,

*29, Abingdon Street, June 6, 1850.*

Thanks for yours of the 4th. I will take care that the subject of which you speak shall have the earliest consideration which the Royal Commission can give it; and should it be considered desirable to entertain such a proposal, I have no doubt that your application will meet with the attention it deserves.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

*J. H. Goodhart, Esq.*

FRANCIS FULLER.

P.S.—The Commission will not meet again before *the end of this month.*

This Correspondence was immediately forwarded to headquarters, and the following letters passed between Colonel Grey and myself.

MY DEAR SIR,

29, Abingdon Street, June 6, 1850.

I hope by the time His Royal Highness returns to town to be able to make a favorable report of subscriptions.

The *Times* of yesterday will show you that about £61,000 has been subscribed, and I think much more will be collected when it becomes generally known that the Exhibition is really to take place next year, which at present is seriously doubted, and very strongly spoken against in many quarters.

The opinion that the receipts at the doors will amply repay for the cost of the Building is gaining ground in London, and the enclosed Correspondence with Mr. Goodhart shows that we need be under no apprehension about finding the money to pay those who may contract for the Building, as he and a party of friends are ready to undertake this part of the speculation, so that the Subscriptions, which are, as well as those which may hereafter be received, may be retained by the Royal Commission.

I shall be ready to run down and have an interview with you upon the subject, should His Royal Highness consider it worth while.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS FULLER.

Col. the Hon. C. Grey.

(Private.)

Osborne, June 7, 1850.

DEAR SIR,

Many thanks for the return of the subscriptions which you have sent me; they advance, and there is little doubt will continue to do so, and yet more rapidly, as the time gets on, and the certainty of the Exhibition taking place becomes more apparent.

The Court will be back to London next Tuesday week, when I

Just at this time there was so much being said respecting the Building, and desecration of the Park, that I wrote to His Royal Highness on the 24th June:—

MY DEAR SIR,

29, Abingdon Street, June 24, 1850.

A Leader of the *Times* of this morning with reference to the Building which the Committee proposes to erect in Hyde Park, induces me to trouble you with this letter, as I feel very strongly that the name of His Royal Highness is not only being, but may in future be, connected with this affair, in anything but a pleasant and proper manner.

If the Building as proposed be erected, it will cost without the Dome £6,000 per acre, which, on eighteen acres, will be one hundred and eight thousand pounds.

If the Dome be built the additional cost will be *at least* £25,000, and probably *very much more*.

His Royal Highness will not, I trust, be deceived on this point, for if contractors *agree* to do it for less the contracts will, I expect, be broken, and we shall find when too late, that a most serious expenditure of money will have to be provided for, or what is *much more* serious, that the Building will not be ready in time.

In addition to all these, the heat of a building so low and crowded as this will be, will, I think, be productive of very great annoyance, if not positive loss.

To obviate these and other objections, that I hear urged against the proposed Building, I send herewith a sketch of a plan, which has the following advantages. Perfect Ventilation. Can be erected in a month. Is well adapted for the purpose; and I will undertake shall not cost £40,000.

I will do myself the pleasure of calling on you to-morrow, to talk this and other matters over, and would have done so before, but have been out of town until to-day.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Col. the Hon. C. Grey.

FRANCIS FULLER.



And on the 25th received the following reply:—

MY DEAR SIR, *Buckingham Palace, June 25, 1850.*

I have this afternoon received your letter, with the accompanying sketch of a plan for a more simple and cheaper building; and I will show it to the Prince.

At the same time, I am not now an advocate for *any* change, either of plan or site, and I will tell you why. If you abandoned either, you would be at least as long as you have already been, in getting people to agree either to a new plan, or new site. I am myself somewhat inclined to agree with you that a more simple edifice, on the principle you have suggested, might be better adapted for the purpose; combining at the same time the great advantage of being much cheaper, and much more quickly erected. But what chance is there of the Building Committee agreeing upon your's, or any other named plan? The whole work would be to do over again. And as to site, unless you went to Battersea Fields, or some such out-of-the-way place, you would have just the same outcry you now have against Hyde Park. *This* outcry, coming as it does solely from the fashionable world, I don't value a rush. The million are by no means interested in the fault found with this site; and if they will take my advice, I do not despair of getting even fashionable support to it. The article in the *Times* was an ill-natured article; but was not directed either against the *plan* for the building, or the probable expense of it; it was solely against the site. The Dome is still an open question I fancy, and the substitution of a cone, which is talked of, would reduce the expense one-half. No; my conviction is, that *no* change must now be allowed, if we would have the Exhibition come off in time. The plan may not be the *best* possible. On this there must always be a division of opinion; and many, no doubt, will think it the *worst* possible. But the advertisements are out for the Tenders. All the preliminary steps are nearly taken for beginning the work, and I should be most sorry to see any encouragement given to the idea that the machinery for carrying out the Exhibition was still unsettled.

Believe me, yours very truly,

C. GREY.

M

*F. Fuller, Esq.*

The case at length became sufficiently serious to occupy the attention of the House of Commons.

On the 1st July, I heard from Col. Grey:—

(*Private.*)

*Buckingham Palace, July 1, 1850.*

MY DEAR SIR,

I ought sooner to have answered your last letter, but have been much hurried in consequence of having to attend Her Majesty on horseback every afternoon as Equerry in Waiting.

Nor could I have added much to what I already said in answer to your former letter. My opinion is more and more confirmed that any unsettling of the plans already agreed upon; or any change in the site, rendering such a change of plans necessary, is tantamount to postponing the Exhibition altogether to another year. I only hope the House of Commons may take this common-sense view of the question to-night, and may successfully resist the selfish opposition which has been got up to the holding of the Exhibition in Hyde Park, by way, I firmly believe, of getting rid of the Exhibition altogether.

I enclose you a cheque for £20, the amount of Lord Morton's Subscription to the Exhibition, which I have received from him.

Perhaps you will have the goodness to send a receipt for the money to the Earl of Morton, 1, Old Palace Yard.

Yours very truly,

C. GREY.

And on the 2nd wrote to him as follows:—

MY DEAR SIR,

*29, Abingdon Street, July 2, 1850.*

Accept my best thanks for your letter of this morning; I sincerely trust the decision on Thursday evening may set the question at rest, in the manner most conducive to the Exhibition. I have sent a receipt to the Earl of Morton, as requested, and am,

My dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

*Col. the Hon. C. Grey.*

FRANCIS FULLER.

No sooner did one difficulty vanish than another sprung up, and the proposed site now became the subject of general dissatisfaction.

We therefore prepared a Petition in favour of the site, and on the 3rd July informed Col. Grey of it by letter.

MY DEAR SIR, 29, Abingdon Street, July 3, 1850.

I have the pleasure to send you a copy of the Subscription Report, which will be delivered to-morrow.

I am busy this afternoon in getting up Petitions in favour of the Site.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Col. the Hon. C. Grey.

FRANCIS FULLER.

Having got pretty well over the objections to the site, the Building (on which the Committee had decided) became the object of attack, and I addressed the subjoined letter to Col. Grey:—

MY DEAR SIR, 29, Abingdon Street, July 10, 1850.

As I understand the Commissioners meet to-morrow, to decide on the nature of the Building for the Exhibition, I think His Royal Highness should know how general the public feeling seems to be in favour of the design of Mr. Paxton, which appeared in the Illustrated News of Saturday.

This, in my opinion, is a Building which even *John Bull* will be pleased to see remain, and to have it converted into a grand Conservatory or Winter Garden, in which all ranks of Her Majesty's subjects may be admitted, free of cost, to join in intellectual recreation and exercise.

Should there be any difficulty as to the contract price for this work as compared with the other, you may say that I have no doubt of being able to get this Building put up, and that the cost to the Commission shall be £63,000, one-half of which may remain until the close of the Exhibition, after which *John Bull*, may, if he



please, become the possessor, by paying the remainder of the money over and above the £63,000.

I have not the least desire that this contract should be taken out of the hands of the Inventors, and my object in writing this letter has been to show how difficulties may be got over should they present themselves.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS FULLER.

*Col. the Hon. C. Grey.*

The Contract was subsequently let for £79,000, and with the extras, I believe, will cost upwards of £120,000.

Having again cleared away difficulties, I determined on becoming an Exhibitor of a Model Labourer's Cottage, and made the necessary application for space, in proper time, to the Westminster Committee, and on the 24th of December received a lithographed letter from the Secretaries, to the following effect:—

#### EXHIBITION, 1851.

*Council of Chairmen of Metropolitan Commissioners,*  
SIR, *Office, 62, Cheapside, December 24, 1850.*

We are instructed by the Council to inform you, that in consequence of the very limited room assigned to Section 6, they deeply regret that it has been found impossible to concede the space demanded by you at the approaching Exhibition.

We are, your obedient Servants,

STEPHEN REED CATTLEY,

DAVID WM. WIRE,

*Mr. F. Fuller.*

*Honorary Secretaries.*

The next point worth noticing, is the state of the Galleries of the Building; and in December, 1850, in consequence of not feeling satisfied as to their stability, I addressed a letter to Colonel Grey, for the purpose of calling the attention of His Royal Highness to the subject; and immediately after the the Galleries received additional support.

It now became necessary to collect information for the purpose of regulating the Price of Admissions, as the Commissioners had determined on publishing them forthwith, and on the 22nd of January I wrote the following letter to Lord Granville:—

MY LORD,                      29, Abingdon Street, January 22, 1851.

According to promise, I beg to send you the result of my enquiries as to the best mode of regulating the admissions to the "Great Industrial Exhibition."

Before doing so, however, I think it right to inform your Lordship that there is a very growing feeling in the minds of the Gentry, Bankers, Merchants, and first class tradesmen, that without some security in the shape of high prices of admission on certain days, the crowd will be so tremendous as to render the discomfort, if not the danger, extremely great.

The Ladies also are unanimous on this point; and the conclusion at which I have arrived, after giving the matter due consideration, is, that the following mode of arrangement will be the best calculated to meet the views of all parties, viz. :—

That from Thursday the 1st day of May until the Saturday week following, which will be on the 10th, the charge should be *Two Guineas* each person, or a season ticket of *Five Guineas*, which should not be transferable, but should entitle the holder to the right of admission at all times.

That from the 12th to the 24th of May the charge should be *One Guinea* each person, or a season ticket of *Three Guineas*.

That from the 26th of May to the closing of the Exhibition, on the

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in each week, the charge should be *One Shilling* each person, or a non-transferable ticket of *Half a Guinea*, entitling the holder to the right of admission on all or any of the shilling days.

That from the 26th of May to the closing of the Exhibition, on the Friday and Saturday each week, the charge should be *Five Shillings* each person, or a non-transferable season ticket of *One Guinea*, entitling the holder to the right of admission on any of the five-shilling days.

Assuming that the Exhibition will remain open as originally contemplated, until the 31st of October, there will be 158 days of admission, which will be thus divided:—

9 days at Two Guineas.  
12 days at One Guinea.  
45 days at Five Shillings.  
92 days at One Shilling.

The persons who are to be admitted by tickets should enter at certain doors only, where a registry for names should be kept, so that at every time of entry each person should be obliged to sign his name on the page which contains his original signature.

I have the honour to subscribe myself,  
Your Lordship's faithful Servant,

*Right Hon. Earl Granville.*

FRANCIS FULLER.

And on the 8th of February, the following list of prices was published by the Royal Commissioners:—

Season Tickets for a Gentleman	£3	3	0
Ditto for a Lady	2	2	0

On the first day of Exhibition, season tickets only will be available; no money will be received at the doors of entrance on that day.



On the 2nd and 3rd days, the price of admission will be—

Each day . . . . .	£1 0 0
On the fourth day . . . . .	0 5 0
To be reduced on the 22nd day, to . . . . .	0 1 0

From the 22nd day, the price of admission will be as follows :—

Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays	1s. 0d.
Fridays . . . . .	2 6
Saturdays . . . . .	5 0

The privilege of selling the Catalogue, and of printing it, subject to certain conditions as to type, &c., was granted to Messrs. Spicer and Clowes for the sum of £3,200, and an additional 2*d.* per Catalogue for all sold over and above 500,000 of the small edition, and 5,000 of the large.

The privilege of vending refreshments, under the rules and regulations published by the Executive Committee, has been granted to Messrs. Schweppe, for the sum of £5,500.

## APPENDIX A.]

LONDON, *December 30, 1849.*STATEMENT of Proceedings preliminary to the Great  
Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, 1851.*(Prepared by command of H. R. H. Prince Albert, President.)*

THE earliest suggestion of forming in England great Periodical Exhibitions of the Products of Industry, in connection with the Society for Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, was made by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, the President, to some of the Members of the Society, in 1845.

On the 21st of May, in 1845, there is a Minute of a Committee; at which, in order to carry the suggestion into effect, Mr. Fothergill Cooke made the following proposition, — “That a National Exhibition of the Products of Industry, in Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in connection with this Society, be forthwith established; and that the Funds, in the first instance, be raised by way of loan.” Mr. Cooke placed a loan of £500. at the disposal of the Society for that purpose.

This commencement of the Undertaking was reported to His Royal Highness, the President, at the Annual Meeting in June; and His Royal Highness directed that he should hear further of the matter, so soon as it reached the point at which it should appear practicable.

On the 16th of June, a Committee was assembled to carry the proposition into effect. It consisted of W. Fothergill Cooke, Joseph Woods, G. T. Kemp, Alfred Ainger, J. Scott Russell, Thomas Webster, Thomas Winkworth, Francis Fuller, Francis Whishaw, Bennett Woodcroft, and T. Sopwith; to whom were afterwards added J. M. Blashfield, C. Wentworth Dilke, and Robert Stephenson. Mr. Kemp offered a loan of £500. Mr. Stephenson of £1000. to carry out the proposition. The Members of Committee, moreover, subscribed £150. to meet immediate expenses.

This attempt failed. The Public were indifferent—Manufacturers lukewarm—some of the most eminent even hostile to the proposition. The Committee neither met with sufficient promise of support in money—sufficient public sympathy, nor sufficient co-operation among Manufacturers to see their way to success. The attempt was abandoned.

The English people were then very imperfectly acquainted with the value of such Exhibitions—their influence on the character as well as the commerce of the nation. They required to be educated for this object, and education had to be provided. Premiums for Works of Industrial Art, and Exhibitions on a comparatively small scale, were accordingly instituted for this purpose. On the 6th of December, 1845, £50. were placed at the disposal of the Council of the Society of Arts by Mr. Scott Russell, to be offered “in Prizes for a series of Models and Designs of useful objects calculated to improve general taste;” and it was further proposed “that they should collect and exhibit Models of the most exquisite Works in Art for the improvement of the taste of Workers and Manufacturers in Metal.” To this sum Mr. Fothergill Cooke added £50.; and the Society, thus encouraged, offered £50. more. Mr. Henry Cole was then consulted as to the best subjects in Decorative Art for some of these Premiums; and thus arose the



annual series of Special Premiums for Specimens of British Arts and Manufactures, which, with the Annual Exhibitions of them, have formed so important an element in the progress of public knowledge, and the formation of public taste and public opinion on this subject.

The progress, however, of public information and opinion was slow. So little had taste and talent then taken this direction, that in 1846 hardly any competitors came forward, and it was with difficulty the judges could find subjects worthy of reward.

Before the distribution of Premiums in June, 1846, H.R.H. Prince Albert strongly urged on a Deputation who waited on him the necessity of further exertions in this direction; observing that the Manufactures of England, excelling in solidity and excellence, were outdone in beauty of design by those of other Countries. His Royal Highness indicated the subjects for which encouragements should be held out. Accordingly a new and enlarged series of Prizes were issued, and preparations made for an enlarged competition and exhibition in 1847.

This Exhibition—the first of any magnitude—took place in the House of the Society, in March 1847. Such however was the apathy of Manufacturers, that the Exhibition was in imminent danger of total failure; from which it was rescued by a couple of individuals, who made it a point of personal favor, with a few great Manufacturers, to be permitted to select from their stores a sufficient number of articles to make a show.

The result was triumphant. Twenty thousand people visited the Exhibition. The lesson was given. The Manufacturers found that 20,000 customers had seen their wares, and had learned to select good from bad.

The result of this success was felt in 1848. This Exhibition was spontaneous. Instead of solicitation being required, exclusion became necessary. Upwards of 70,000 visitors filled the rooms.

The Exhibition of 1849, in the Society's House, was distinguished by the offer of two Prizes by His Royal Highness, the President, — the one for the encouragement of Colonial Manufactures, and the other for the improvement of an important Art. Her Majesty the Queen graciously contributed objects of Art to the Exhibition; and the example was liberally followed by the Dukes of Richmond and Bedford, the Marquis of Exeter, Mr. Greville, Mr. H. T. Hope, and others. Beyond this there is little to record, except the fact that it far eclipsed its predecessors. It is impossible to overlook or dispute the improvement produced by these Exhibitions, both on the quality of the articles sent for competition, and on the public taste to appreciate their excellence. At the end of the Session, H.R.H. Prince Albert conferred Medals and Premiums on a larger number of eminent Manufacturers, and for a high class of works, in the department of Art Manufactures, than had ever formerly been conferred.

It was obvious, during the progress of these Exhibitions, that the public mind was gradually becoming better informed on the nature and effects of great Public Exhibitions of Industrial Art; and at the end of the Session, in June 1849, everything seemed ripe for carrying into effect the plan of His Royal Highness for a great National Exhibition.

It is here necessary to state some additional circumstances, preliminary to this announcement of the Great National Exhibition of 1851.

1. The promise of a Site had already been obtained from Her Majesty's Government.

In the beginning of March 1848, on the motion of Mr. Cole, a Deputation from the Society of Arts, consisting of Sir J. B. Boileau, Bart. Mr. G. Bailey, Mr. Henry Cole, Mr. P. L. N. Foster, Mr. T. S. Lefevre, and Mr. Scott Russell, waited on the President of the Board of Trade, to request the co-operation of his department of the Government in carrying out the views of the Society regarding a great series of Triennial Exhibitions; and afterwards on the First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, to request a site for the erection of a suitable Building. Both of these applications received a favourable reply. It was accordingly announced to the public, in March 1849, that a series of Periodical Exhibitions of British Industry, in a suitable building, would be speedily commenced—probably in 1850–51.

2. In April 1849, Petitions were presented to Parliament by the Council of the Society of Arts, requesting their co-operation in the same great object.

It was in June 1849, that Mr. Scott Russell ventured first to submit to H.R.H. Prince Albert, and then to state publicly at the Annual Distribution of Prizes, that the time seemed to have arrived when it was possible to carry the original suggestion of His Royal Highness into effect, with good grounds for the expectation of success.

Soon after this, H.R.H. Prince Albert commanded the attendance of Mr. Scott Russell at Buckingham Palace, on the subject of the proposed Periodical Exhibition. The Prince desired him to state at length his reasons for having said that the wishes of His Royal Highness had now a fair chance of being successfully carried out. It was submitted to His Royal Highness, that the apathy of the public being now removed—that the consent of the Government for a site for the Building having been obtained—that better information on the nature and effects of such Exhibitions having been communicated to Manufacturers, the co-operation



of the community at large might, to a certain extent, be confidently expected. That he further had reason to think that money for Prizes and preliminary expenses might now be obtained to a sufficient extent to ensure the Undertaking against such failure as had attended a former attempt to carry it out. As the basis of this statement, he mentioned the fact that Mr. Francis Fuller, one of the Council of the Society of Arts, had just returned from the Exposition of Paris, with a firm conviction that a much larger and more important Exhibition was possible in England; and that in his (Mr. Fuller's) opinion, money to carry it out would be procured to a sufficient amount to guarantee the success of the Undertaking. Mr. Henry Cole, he also stated, had gone to Paris and returned with the conviction that, in this Country, such an Exhibition would be far outstripped. The Council of the Society of Arts had also asked Mr. Digby Wyatt to make a report on the French Exposition, for its information. Thus it was submitted there was evidence both of the preparation of the public mind, of the possession of sufficient information, and of the probability of funds being supplied to warrant him in the statement he had made to the Prince—that it was now practicable to carry His Royal Highness's wishes into effect.

On the 30th of June, 1849, Mr. Cole and Mr. Fuller, with Mr. Scott Russell, attended by His Royal Highness's command at Buckingham Palace, where Mr. Thomas Cubitt was summoned to meet them. It was at this Meeting that His Royal Highness communicated his views fully regarding the formation of a Great Collection of Works of Industry and Art in London in 1851, for the purposes of Exhibition, and of competition and encouragement. It was at this Meeting, also, that His Royal Highness first stated the Four great Divisions,—of *Rare Material—Machinery and Mechanical Inventions—Manufactures—Sculpture, and Plastic Art*, of which he proposed the Exhibition should consist.

It was at this Meeting also, June 30, that His Royal Highness gave to the proposed Exhibition that great feature of universality which has ever since formed the chief characteristic of this plan, and has at once placed it above the level of all the previous Exhibitions and Expositions of other Countries. His Royal Highness "considered that, whilst it appears an error to fix any limitation to the productions of Machinery, Science, and Art, which are of no country, but belong as a whole to the civilized world, particular advantage to British Industry might be derived from placing it in fair competition with that of other nations." It was thus resolved that the Exhibition should comprehend the **INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.**

It was further settled, at the same Meeting, that the European importance of the extended plan proposed by His Royal Highness involving as it did questions of international relations, of Colonial interests, and of the use of Royal Property as a site, should be conducted under a Royal Commission.

At this Meeting it became obvious, that for the gigantic scheme now proposed, large funds would be required. So much as £20,000. was thought of as a sum to be awarded in Prizes. Mr. Fuller thought £30,000. would be necessary for a suitable Building. Mr. Thomas Cubitt placed the costs of so large a Building as would be required at not much less than £50,000. Thus, with preliminary expenses, not less than £75,000. would have to be provided in order to secure the success of the plan. Mr. Fuller expressed his belief that sufficient guarantees could be found for the expenditure even of such large sums, and that the requisite sums to commence this great Undertaking, and to render it permanently successful, could be obtained by public donation, provided the Undertaking was carried out with the Prince as its head, and under the direction of a Royal Commission. The Society of Arts was considered to possess, under its Charter, sufficient

powers to render it a suitable body for the collection of money and organization of subscriptions, as well as auxiliary to working out the plan.

From the date of this proposal (30th June to 14th July) it became a subject of very anxious consideration with Mr. Cole, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Scott Russell, how the large sums of money should be provided that would be necessary to secure the success of the Undertaking on the very large aspect it now began to present under the extended views presented by His Royal Highness in regard to exhibiting the Industrial Products of all Nations. It was deeply felt that not the slightest step ought to be taken towards giving publicity to the intentions of His Royal Highness, until adequate funds were provided to render the idea a reality; and it was felt to be essential to success that it should come before the public, not as a scheme which *might* fail, but as a practical plan ready to be carried into effect. It was felt that, before the Prince's name should be announced in a plan which was to offer £20,000. in Prizes to the enterprize of all the world, it should no longer be a contingency whether or how these funds could be provided. It was in short necessary that no chance should remain of such failure as had attended a previous attempt of a similar kind.

It further appeared that, although this £20,000. would suffice for the first step towards the execution of the Plan, it would be only one step, and altogether insufficient, unless succeeded by other essential measures. After announcing the Exhibition of 1851 to the world, it was essential to provide at once for the preliminary expenses that would occur in preparing so large an Undertaking, and to secure that the Building (estimated by Mr. Cubitt at £50,000.) should be erected in ample time for the reception of such Foreign objects of Exhibition as should arrive for Exhibition



It was also essential to the success of the Extended Plan, that it should be made known to the public, as early as possible, as about to take place in 1851, in order to give time for the preparation of Subjects of Exhibition, and their importation to London from distant Countries. Both promptitude of action and certainty of result were required. Mr. Fuller was confident that the Funds might be provided immediately to place £20,000. at the Prince's disposal for Prizes, and also to secure the preliminary expenses and erection of the Building. And he was also strongly of opinion that the public, if properly consulted, would voluntarily provide funds to cover all the risk and expenditure. He also conceived that, on the strength of the Undertaking itself, in the hands of its present Promoters, and with the Prince at its head, he would be able to find parties who would be induced to undertake the risk and the advances of money that might be required to carry the Plan into effect. These and other preliminary arrangements occupied attention until the next interview with the Prince.

On the 14th of July, 1849, Mr. Cole, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Scott Russell were summoned to attend H.R.H. Prince Albert, at Osborne. H.R.H. stated that he had consulted the leading Statesmen on the subject. He had also desired the President of the Board of Trade, on behalf of Ministers, to attend at Osborne, and meet them on the subject. In this interview with Mr. Labouchere, the nature of the views entertained on the subject was fully explained. He was also assured that the plans proposed, could if necessary, be carried into effect without calling on the Government for large advances from the Exchequer; as it was believed, and could be proved, that responsible parties might be found ready to incur the risks and costs of the Undertaking.

At this Meeting, the general outline of a plan of operation was resolved on by His Royal Highness.

## GENERAL PLAN.

I. A Royal Commission—For promoting Arts, Manufactures, and Industry, by means of a great collection of Works of Art and Industry of all Nations, to be formed in London, and exhibited in 1851. President, H.R.H. Prince Albert.

1. The duties and powers of the Commission to extend to the determination of the nature of the Prizes, and the selection of the subjects for which they are to be offered.
2. The definition of the nature of the Exhibition, and the best manner of conducting all its proceedings.
3. The determination of the method of deciding the Prizes, and the responsibility of the decision.

II. The Society of Arts.—To organize the means of raising funds to be placed at the disposal of the Commission for Prizes; and to collect the funds and contributions to provide a Building and defray the necessary expenses to cover the risks of the Collection and Exhibition; and to provide for the permanent establishment of these Quinquennial Exhibitions.

## PRIZES TO BE OFFERED.

The Prizes proposed to be submitted for the consideration of the Commission to be Medals, with Money Prizes so large as to overcome the scruples and prejudices even of the largest and richest Manufacturers, and ensure the greatest amount of exertion. It was proposed that the first Prize should be £5000, and that one, at least £1000, should be given in each of the Four Sections. Medals conferred by the Queen would very much enhance the value of the Prizes.

From the Meeting, with Mr. Labouchere on behalf of the

Ministry, at Osborne, on the 14th of July, it became obvious that the decision of Ministers, as to the course they would be willing to take, could not be expected for some months. It was therefore determined by H.R.H. that such preliminary measures as should appear best calculated to ensure the ultimate success of the Undertaking should be proceeded with at once; and that as soon as a suitable organization of means was provided, the Public should be informed of the Prince's intentions in regard to a Great Exhibition of Products of Industry and Art in London, in 1851; and the opinions of the most competent persons should be taken, as to the importance of such Exhibition, and the means of rendering it most valuable to the advancement of the interests of the Community.

The Council of the Society of Arts were called together, for the first time, to deliberate on the part which they could most usefully take in this matter, on the 26th of July, 1849. It was then resolved to authorize the necessary inquiries to be made regarding the possibility of finding some Capitalist to advance to the Treasurers such sums as appeared necessary to guarantee the Undertaking against failure. The subject of obtaining such guarantee from the Government had first been discussed, and was abandoned as hopeless. This Meeting of Council resolved that the resources of the Society were not such as would justify the Council in guaranteeing the necessary preliminary outlay; but that, in their opinion, Capitalists might be found willing to co-operate with the Society and with Government in this object, provided they were allowed to make the Exhibition, to some extent, a source of pecuniary profit, and they directed such inquiries to be instituted.

A second Council Meeting was held on the 31st of July, to learn the result of the inquiries which had been made as to whether a Capitalist could be found who would be willing to



advance to the Treasurers of the Society £20,000 for Prizes, and £50,000 to £55,000 for Buildings and Preliminary Expenses; and to take his chance of being repaid out of the possible Subscriptions of the Public and the probable Receipts of the Exhibition. Great exertions had been made in the meantime to induce certain large Capitalists to look carefully into the Undertaking, and Mr. Fuller especially had succeeded so far, after several disappointments, as to find one perfectly competent to the Undertaking, and who was willing to consider the subject closely if a definite offer should be made to him.

This Council had accordingly to consider what sort of terms they should offer to a Capitalist in the circumstances contemplated. It was matter of serious discussion, first, whether the Council had anything in the shape of security to offer for the large advances of, say £75,000, which might be necessary to bring the Plan into practical execution. It was a question whether in these circumstances anything better could be hoped than that the Capitalist should take on himself all the risk of loss, for the chance of obtaining all the profit, if any such should accrue. It was hoped that Public Subscriptions for so valuable an object would be made to a sufficient extent to repay the £20,000 expended on Prizes. Perhaps also these might even defray part of the cost of the Building. Then it was to be hoped that the remaining cost of the Building might be paid for out of the probable Receipts at the Doors, or the Rents of certain classes of Stalls; and that if the Undertaking were successful, all the expenses of preliminary arrangements, advertising, management, and the current expenses of the Exhibition itself, might be thus defrayed, and a profit remain to the undertaker. But it was quite obvious that the opinion, whether a loss or a profit would result, must depend altogether upon the view taken by such individual of the chances of success.

The opinions of the Council were accordingly divided. Mr. Joseph Woods conceived that if the Capitalist undertook the risk, he should be entitled to the profits. Mr. Whishaw thought he might be persuaded to take on himself the entire risk of loss, and give up one-third of the profits in case of success. Mr. Winkworth thought that one-third might be offered. It was finally agreed that it be proposed to the Contractor to take all the risk, and give up one-half the profits. The remaining half to form a permanent Fund for perpetuating the Institution, and to allow him five per cent. on the money advanced by him.

This proposal was transmitted to the Capitalist through Mr. Fuller, who alone had been in communication with him, in a letter from Mr. Scott Russell, of the 31st of July, 1849, which stands on the Minutes of Council; and the proposition on the 3rd of August received a favorable though a somewhat modified reply.

The Council assembled a third time, on the 7th of August, to receive the reply of the Capitalist to their proposition. It is interesting to state, and it would be a grave omission not to mention here, that the Capitalist altogether declined the proposition as too hazardous. The offer was repeated by Mr. Fuller to another and another, men equally able, but who eventually declined the proposition. It was not until Mr. Fuller had used his utmost influence personally, and called family connexion to his aid, that he succeeded in inducing two Capitalists jointly to undertake the risk, on terms that might be regarded as equitable. When, therefore, the Council met to hear the result of the negociation, it was with a different party altogether from that to whom it was originally made, and by whom it had been rejected. As yet, however, the names of the parties had not been communicated.

The terms to which the Capitalist was willing to agree were submitted to the Council in a letter from his representative, Mr. Drew, of Guildford. They were substantially as follows :—

The Capitalist agreed to advance immediately £20,000. to the Treasurers of the Society, to be placed at the name of Prince Albert, or Trustees appointed by him, to form a Prize Fund; and to undertake the whole cost of erecting the necessary Buildings; to provide offices and officers, to advance the money for preliminary expenses, and to take the whole risk of loss.

But in case of the receipts from the Exhibition, &c., being more than sufficient to cover these costs, and five per cent. on the money advanced, the Capitalist agrees to pay one clear third part of such additional receipts into the hands of the Society, to form a Fund available for the establishment of future Exhibitions; and binds himself out of the remainder to defray all the preliminary expenses, all costs of management, all costs of the Exhibition itself, exclusive of the Building, and all expenses whatsoever not included in the foregoing; and to accept as his possible profit, to cover his risk and trouble, whatever sum should thereafter remain.

The Council at once accepted the proposition, and instructed that deeds binding the Contractors thereto should be prepared by Messrs. Tooke, Son and Hallows, the Solicitors of the Society; with instructions to them to see that in no case should the Society run the risk of any of the expenses to be incurred; and that, nevertheless, the Contractor should be bound to act in accordance with the instructions of the Executive to be appointed to superintend the arrangements of the Undertaking.

At the next Council Meeting, called on the 23rd August, 1849, Messrs. Tooke, Son and Hallows reported that the deeds had been prepared in accordance with instructions of Council, and



settled by Mr. George Henry Drew of Parliament Street, as Solicitor for the Contractors; and at this Meeting the drafts of the deeds were read over, and approved by the Council, and a minute signed by the Solicitors for the Council and by Mr. Drew on behalf of the Contractors, agreeing to such drafts; and as no primary steps could be taken until funds were provided to meet the expenses, the Contractors were requested immediately to pay to the Treasurers appointed by the Society £500. towards the expenses then necessary to be incurred, and which was paid accordingly.

Trustees were appointed to receive the first payment of £20,000. from the Contractors; and also an Executive Committee to arrange the details of the preparations for the Great Exhibition in 1851. These, as they were subsequently and conclusively arranged in the deed, are—

TRUSTEES FOR THE PRIZE FUND £20,000.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Northampton.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon.

Sir John P. Boileau, Bart.

James Courthope Peache, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry Cole, Esq.

Wentworth Dilke, Esq.

George Drew, Esq.

Francis Fuller, Esq.

Robert Stephenson, Esq.

With Digby Wyatt, Esq. as their Secretary.

*Treasurers appointed to receive the money ad interim.*

P. L. N. Foster, Esq.

Joseph Payne, Esq.

Thomas Winkworth, Esq.

The next Council Meeting was on the 18th September, 1849, when a most important addition was made to the proposed agreement between the Contractors and the Society, which requires a little explanation.

Had the Society possessed £100,000 of its own, or even half that sum, along with the will to devote it to so good a purpose, it is quite plain that the Society would not have been under the necessity of making any contract with a Capitalist to induce him to risk the necessary advances. Or if, on the other hand, our own Government had been willing to follow the example of other Countries and advance the capital necessary to conduct so large an undertaking, or even had the Government been ready to come forward and guarantee the parties undertaking it against ultimate loss, the Exhibition might have been conducted without a Capitalist, and so, in the case of a profit or surplus remaining, the whole of such sum might have been available to the Public as a Fund for perpetuating the Exhibition.

In the absence of either alternative, the Society had no other means than that already adopted, of employing the private funds of a Capitalist under some equitable arrangement.

There still, however, remained some members of the Council who believed that the Government ought to, and would, come in aid of the Undertaking, after it should have met with public favour, and its success should have become probable. Among these, was Mr. Henry Cole. He proposed that it should remain open to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to take the place of the Capitalist Contractors, and adopt the Undertaking as their own, compensating the Contractor (under arbitration) for his previous expenses and risks. To this clause of Mr. Cole, the Capitalist Contractor liberally consented, and it was accordingly inserted in the deed; the time of such determination being fixed upon the 1st of February, 1850.

At a Council Meeting on the 11th October, 1849, the Deeds of Contract with the Capitalist were examined, reported complete, approved, and ordered to be engrossed ; after which the payment of £20,000, and other payments for preliminary expenses, were made by the Capitalists, and the Deeds were subsequently signed, sealed, and delivered.

All these proceedings were duly, and from time to time, reported to His Royal Highness, who was pleased to approve of them. In the mean time, however, His Royal Highness had taken important steps, in another direction, to secure the final success of this great Plan.

In order that no time should be lost, His Royal Highness appointed certain Commissioners " to travel through the manufacturing districts of the country, in order to collect the opinions of the leading Manufacturers, and obtain further evidence with reference to the Great Exhibition of 1851, in order that His Royal Highness might bring the results of such enquiry before Her Majesty's Government."

Accordingly Mr. Cole and Mr. Fuller, with Mr. Wyatt their Secretary, visited Manchester, the Potteries, Sheffield, Bradford, Huddersfield, Leeds, Nottingham, Derby, Newcastle, Coventry, Birmingham, Kendal, Maidstone, Canterbury, Dover, and the principal towns of Scotland and Ireland, before the 5th of October, and reported to His Royal Highness the general adhesion of the most influential Manufacturers and Agriculturalists of all these places to the Plan proposed, as likely to produce great national and social advantage. Their progress was reported first to His Royal Highness personally at Balmoral, and afterwards printed in a separate report.

Besides these gentlemen, who made the most extensive tour,



and the earliest, other Commissioners were appointed by His Royal Highness to report on particular districts. Edward Ladd Betts, Esq., Edward Brewster, Esq., Charles Wentworth Dilke, Esq., Edward Hailstone, Esq., Francis Whishaw, Esq., Bennett Woodcroft, Esq., and Captain Boscawen Ibbetson, visited fifty important towns, and reported "that the feelings of pleasure and interest with which this scheme was originally received continued unabated, and that expressions of gratitude to His Royal Highness for originating a proposal universally admitted to be likely in all human probability to confer the greatest benefit on the country, were unanimous and spontaneous." Local Committees were everywhere appointed to give effective co-operation in the Great Plan.

At the same time Mr. Scott Russell, having occasion to visit Frankfort, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Leipzig, Stettin, Berlin, and other towns of Germany, and having been furnished at the desire of His Royal Highness with proper credentials, made enquiries in the most important quarters as to the probability of co-operation in this undertaking from the Nations included in the Zollverein, he found the liberality, wisdom, and advantages of the Great Plan everywhere appreciated. He found every disposition, in the most influential quarters, to afford co-operation; and he found at Berlin, where already the greatest advances had been made in a similar direction, an organization existing well calculated to secure effective co-operation, and which the Minister expressed his readiness to put in motion for so important and interesting a purpose. All which, on his return, was duly reported to His Royal Highness.

By the end of November, more than 3,000 of the most influential names were sent in as supporters of the Great Plan.

In the mean time, His Royal Highness, desirous that the whole question of the best manner of carrying out the Exhibition

should as much as possible be left open to the Commission and the Public, requested the Capitalist Contractor to extend the time and conditions of his cession of the undertaking, and to subject his whole interest in the matter to arbitration, on being required to do so. To this he consented ; and the letters which passed on this subject, together with the Contract itself, were commanded to be made public as soon as possible.

It was now publicly announced that Her Majesty's Government were about to issue a Royal Commission, and that Local Commissioners would probably be appointed in all important towns and districts to aid in giving information and assistance. In which event, these preliminary proceedings terminate.

By command of His Royal Highness,

J. SCOTT RUSSELL.

# DECISIONS

## OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

### ON POINTS RELATING TO THE

## EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF INDUSTRY

### OF ALL NATIONS IN 1851.

APRIL, 1850.

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#### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. The Commissioners have fixed upon the 1st day of May, 1851, for opening the Exhibition.
2. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a site for the Exhibition on the south side of Hyde Park, lying between the Kensington Drive and the Ride commonly called Rotten Row.
3. The Commissioners will be prepared to receive all articles which may be sent to them, and delivered at a place to be named by the Commissioners in London, on or after the 1st of January, 1851, and will continue so to receive goods until the 1st of March inclusive, after which day no further goods will be received.
4. Exhibitors will be required to deliver their objects, at their own charge and risk, at the Building in the Park; but no charges of any kind will be made whilst they remain there.
5. The Building will be provided to the Exhibitors free from rent.
6. The Building generally will be of one story only, and it may be assumed that the light will be obtained principally from the roof.
7. The productions of all nations will be admitted.
8. Arrangements will be made for the protection of articles which may be exhibited, from piracy of the design.
9. Any Manufacturer exhibiting articles which can properly be placed together according to the classification already announced, will be at liberty to arrange such articles in his own way; and his arrangements, if compatible with the convenience of other Exhibitors and of the public, will not be disturbed. In like manner, if it is wished to exhibit together the productions of a parti-



cular town or district, all such productions, if they can fairly be said to be of the same sort, will be admitted together. The decision whether they are so admissible or not, must of course rest in each case with the discretion of the Commissioners.

10. Where it is desired to exhibit processes of manufacture, a sufficient number of articles, however dissimilar, will be admitted for the purpose of illustrating the process; but they must not exceed what may be actually required.

11. In all cases where the productions of an individual are exhibited together, his wishes, with regard to the treatment of them, will be complied with as far as possible; but should they be of a nature to involve additional expense, the Commissioners cannot undertake to meet that expense out of their funds, but must call upon the Exhibitor to defray it himself. Glass cases, frames, and stands of peculiar construction, and similar contrivances for the display or protection of the goods exhibited must in like manner be provided by the person requiring them at his own cost.

12. Exhibitors must be at the charge of insuring their own goods, should they desire this security. The Commissioners take this opportunity of stating that, however careful they may be in the construction of the building, it will be quite impossible to erect one of the required dimensions which shall be absolutely fire-proof; and although every precaution will be taken to prevent fire, and to extinguish it, should it unfortunately occur, the Commissioners cannot be responsible for losses which may be occasioned by this, or any other accident over which they have no control.

13. The Commissioners are prepared to take the greatest care in their power of all objects sent; they are not prepared to incur a degree of responsibility unusual with regard to public Exhibitions. For this reason it has been already stated that Exhibitors must be at the charge of insuring their own goods, and that the Commissioners cannot be responsible for losses which may be occasioned by fire, or any other accident over which they have no control. They will spare no pains in making such police and other arrangements as may appear adequate for the protection of the Exhibition, and the security of the articles exhibited. They will, of course, give all the aid in their power for the legal prosecution of all persons guilty of robbery or wilful injury of any of the articles in the Exhibition, should such unfortunately occur in spite of the precautions which will be taken.

14. Should any Exhibitor desire to employ a servant of his own to preserve or keep in order the articles he exhibits, or to explain them to visitors, he may do so, after obtaining permission from the Commissioners. Such persons, however, will in all cases be forbidden to invite visitors to purchase the goods of their employers; and any violation of this rule must lead to their exclusion from the Building, the Exhibition being intended for the purposes of display only, and not for those of sale.

15. Her Majesty's Commissioners, being desirous of affording every facility to those persons who may wish to exhibit Machines, or trains of Machinery in motion, have resolved to allow such Machinery to be managed and worked, as far as practicable, under the superintendence of the owners, and by their own men. The Commissioners will also find steam, not exceeding 30 lbs. per inch, gratuitously to the Exhibitors, and convey it in clothed pipes to such parts of the Building as require steam power. Parties sending Machines, or articles requiring to be driven by steam, should send with the same a small portable Steam-Engine, to which a steam-pipe can be laid on. The above will apply to all Engines from one-horse power to six horses; beyond which power it is presumed no single branch of manufacture or article will require steam power. As regards Machines too small to require an independent portable Engine, arrangements will be made to place them in groups to be exhibited in communication with some Steam-Engine, also sent for Exhibition, in Motion. Exhi-

bitors proposing to exhibit portable Steam-Engines, should understand that their Engines may be employed for driving other Machinery, unless the owners of the Steam-Engines object to such use.

16. Prices are not to be affixed to the articles exhibited. But, as the cost at which articles can be produced will, in some cases, enter into the question of the distribution of rewards, the Commissioners, or the persons intrusted with the adjudication of the rewards, may have to make inquiries, and possibly to take evidence, upon the subject; still they do not consider it expedient to affix a note of the price to the articles displayed. When the Exhibitor considers the merit of his article to consist in its cheapness, he should state the price in the invoice sent to the Commissioners.

17. Nothing is suitable for the Exhibition, except such results of human industry as are capable of being preserved without injury during many months.

18. No space will be provided for cattle, or for shrubs or flowers.

19. All Spirits, Wines, and Fermented Liquors, unless derived from unusual sources, are inadmissible, except in special cases, and under special restrictions; and when Oils, Spirits, &c., are exhibited, to prevent accidents, they must be shown in well-secured glass vessels.

20. All highly-inflammable articles, such as Gunpowder, Detonating Powder, Lucifer Matches, &c., and all Live Stock, and articles perishable within the duration of the Exhibition, are inadmissible, unless specially excepted.

21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

#### THE SUBSCRIPTIONS—MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS.

31. Her Majesty's Commissioners having undertaken the *absolute* control over the expenditure of all money that may come into the hands of their Treasurers, have made arrangements for auditing accounts, and ensuring the strictest economy.

32. The scale upon which this important undertaking will be conducted, must depend entirely on the amount of pecuniary support which it shall receive from the public. Her Majesty's Commissioners appeal with confidence to all classes of the community, to enable them to make such liberal arrangements as will ensure the success of this undertaking, in a manner worthy of the character and position of this country, and of the invitation which has been given to the other nations of the world to compete with us in a spirit of generous and friendly emulation.

33. The amount of the funds which the public may place at the disposal of the Commissioners must determine the extent of accommodation which can be provided for the Exhibition.

34. Her Majesty's Commissioners hope that the funds to be placed at their disposal by voluntary contributions may be such as to enable them so to regulate the amount to be paid for entrance, that all classes may be enabled to visit the Exhibition.

35. Should any surplus remain, after giving every facility to the Exhibitors and increasing the privileges of the Public as spectators, Her Majesty's Commissioners intend to apply the same to purposes strictly in connexion with the ends of the Exhibition, or for the Establishment of similar Exhibitions for the future.

36. Her Majesty's Commissioners are desirous that there should be complete local organization, and that the Local Committees, wherever formed, should themselves collect the Subscriptions within their own districts.

37. The Local Committees should advertise all Subscriptions they receive, and defray all local expenses, paying such commission for collection as they may think necessary.

38. All Subscriptions must be absolute and definite.



39. Her Majesty's Commissioners think that the same complete system of organization should be extended as much as possible to the British Colonies.

40. Subscriptions should (without delay) be paid to the Treasurers of Local Committees, and by them transferred to the General Fund at the Bank of England, in the names of A. K. Barclay, Esq., W. Cotton, Esq., Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., and Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P.

41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

#### LOCAL COMMITTEES—THEIR FUNCTIONS, &c.

46. The functions of the Local Committees chiefly consist in the recommendation of Local Commissioners to represent the interests of their localities—in encouraging the production of suitable objects for exhibition—in affording information in the locality relative to the Exhibition—in the organization and collection of Subscriptions—and in facilitating the means of visiting the Exhibition.

47. However large the Building may be,—the quantity of articles sent for Exhibition may exceed any amount of space that can be provided;—Her Majesty's Commissioners consequently reserve to themselves ample powers of rejection and selection. But it is the wish of the Commissioners to limit, as far as possible, the necessity for the exercise of the powers of rejection and selection of objects intended for exhibition thus reserved to them, and for that purpose, to call to their assistance the local knowledge and discretion of the several Local Committees. They consider that it would be desirable that the Local Committees should, without delay, enter into personal communication with those persons resident within their district, who are likely to be Exhibitors; and that they should ascertain the character and number of the objects which it would be their wish to send to the Exhibition. They are desirous of receiving, at as early a period as possible, on or before the 10th May, the general result of the inquiries instituted by the Committees, and a general estimate of the articles likely to be supplied, which, in the opinion of the Committee, may be fitly exhibited, supposing there were ample space.

48. Before a final determination be adopted in respect to the selection of objects to be transmitted, the Commissioners hope to be enabled to depute one or two well-qualified persons to visit the several districts from which articles of the same general character are likely to be supplied; and enter into personal communication with each of the Local Committees, for the purpose of giving them information on any point on which they may be enabled to afford it; and for the purpose also of enabling the Commissioners to judge from the collective reports of the persons employed by them, in what manner the power of selection and rejection reserved to the Commissioners can be ultimately exercised most consistently with justice to all parties, and with the advantageous application of the space for the purpose of exhibition, which they will have at their command.

49. The first object, however, of the Commissioners, is to receive from the Local Committees such general information as to the character of the objects to be supplied, and such general estimate of their number, and the room they would occupy, as may enable the Commissioners to form some judgment as to the probable demands upon the space applicable to the purposes of the Exhibition.

50. The subjoined printed form has been prepared, which might, it is suggested, be conveniently employed by the Committees in preparing their return, and it would be of considerable importance if the Committee could make such a return to the Commissioners at the time specified.



51. FORM OF RETURN to be made by LOCAL COMMITTEES to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS, addressed to M. DIGBY WYATT, Esq.

CLASS OF ARTICLES— [NOTE.—Please to <i>enumerate</i> the Classes, such as A, B, &c. giving the details applicable to each.]	Number of Exhibitors	Total of superficial Feet.			Average Height likely to be required in each Surface.	Average quantity of Surface likely to be required for each Exhibitor.	Remarks.
		Floor Surface.	Table or Counter Surface.	Wall Surface.			

52. It is not intended to require of Exhibitors that they should of necessity be Subscribers.

53. All persons desirous of contributing Articles for the Exhibition of 1851, are requested to give timely notice of such intention, and to transmit a general description, in the form annexed, of the nature of each Article, and the space which will be required for the exhibition of it, to the Secretary of the ——— (nearest) Local Committee.

No.

Form.

54. This RETURN is to be filled up by intending Exhibitors, and addressed to Hon. Secretary to the Local Committee for the Town of

Name.	Address	Nature of Manufacture	Area required in super- ficial Feet.			Average Height likely to be required.	Remarks.
			Floor.	Table or Counter.	Wall.		

55. No.

Counterpart to be retained by intending Exhibitor.

Name.	Address.	Nature of Manufacture.	Area required in super- ficial Feet.			Average Height likely to be required.	Remarks.
			Floor.	Table or Counter.	Wall.		

56. A register of the names, and the particulars thus sent, will be made by the Local Committees.

57. It will not be necessary in the first instance to exhibit to the Local Committee either specimens of the Articles to be sent, or to give a minute specification of them.

58. The first point to be ascertained is the probable number of Exhibitors, and the space that will be probably required for the Articles they may send. The Local Committee will hereafter determine on the principle on which the selection of Articles for transmission to London shall be made; giving to the Contributors full public notice of that principle, and of the mode in which it is to be carried into execution.

59. It is difficult to decide on this important matter without having some general notion of the space which it is proposed by Her Majesty's Commissioners to allot to each particular District. It will be the earnest desire of the Local Committee to make those arrangements in respect to the principle and details of selection which shall be most consistent with strict justice to the Contributors, and which shall, as far as possible, prevent any party from being prejudiced by the premature disclosure of any particulars connected with the preparation or manufacture of the Articles which he may propose to exhibit.

60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69.

#### ARRANGEMENTS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

70. No articles of foreign manufacture, to whomsoever they may belong, or wheresoever they may be, can be admitted for exhibition, unless they come with the sanction of the Central Authority of the country of which they are the produce. Her Majesty's Commissioners will communicate to such Central Authority the amount of space which can be allowed to the productions of the country for which it acts, and will also state the conditions and limitations which may from time to time be decided on with respect to the admission of articles. All articles forwarded by such Central Authority will then be admitted, provided they do not require a greater aggregate amount of space than that assigned to the productions of the country from which they come; and, provided also, that they do not violate the general conditions and limitations. It will rest with the Central Authority in each country to decide upon the merits of the several articles presented for exhibition, and to take care that those which are sent are such as fairly represent the industry of their fellow countrymen.

71. Her Majesty's Commissioners will consider that to be the Central Authority in each case which is stated to be so by the Government of its country. Having once been put in communication with a Central Authority in any country, they must decline, absolutely and entirely, any communication with private and unauthorised individuals; and should any such be addressed to them, they can only refer it to the central body. This decision is essentially necessary, in order to prevent confusion.

72. The Commissioners do not insist upon articles being in all cases actually forwarded by the Central Authority, though they consider that this would generally be the most satisfactory arrangement; but it is indispensable that the sanction of such Authority should in all cases be expressly given, and that it be held responsible for the fitness of such articles for exhibition, and for not authorizing the exhibition of a greater quantity than can be accommodated in the space assigned to the productions of the country in question.

73. In case the Central Authority in any country should be of opinion that the space allotted to the productions of that country is greater than it will require, the Commissioners have to request that this opinion may be communicated to them, as it is obvious that it would not appear well if a large vacant space should be left in the department assigned to any country. If, on the other hand, any country require more than the space proposed, this also should be stated, as it may be in the power of the Commissioners to give additional room,

in the event of having received notifications from other countries that a portion of the space assigned to them will not be occupied.

74. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the unfettered right of arranging all goods that may be sent in such a manner as they may think proper. They will endeavour, in the case of articles the nature of which admits of their so doing, to arrange each section with some reference to the nationality of the productions exhibited in it, and will not intermix the productions of one country with those of another, in cases where the objects of the exhibition can be attained without their doing so. Whatever may be their arrangements, however, they undertake to find places for all articles sent by each country which could, if placed together, be exhibited in the aggregate space allotted to that country, provided only that they be informed in sufficient time what proportion of that space will be required for Raw Materials, what proportion for Machinery, what proportion for Manufactured Articles, and what proportion for objects of Fine Art. This information should be sent on or before the days which will be communicated to each country.

75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84.

#### SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO COLONIAL AND FOREIGN EXHIBITORS.

85. Colonial and Foreign productions will be admitted without paying duty, for the purposes of exhibition, but not for internal consumption. Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs will consider all such articles as Bonded Goods; and Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 will make suitable arrangements for their reception.

*Arrangements made by the Board of Customs to admit Foreign and Colonial Productions for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1851.*

86. That all works intended for the Exhibition should, in the first instance, be admitted into this country without payment of duty; that the goods should not be subject to examination at the waterside, but conveyed to the place of Exhibition, at the expense of the Importer, under charge of proper officers of the Customs, to be there opened by the Importer or his agent, and examined in the presence of the proper officer of the Customs, in order to assess the amount of duty which would become payable thereon if sold in this country, and such marks attached thereto as may be considered necessary to maintain the identity of the goods.

87. That the goods brought for Exhibition should be considered as warehoused, under the Warehousing Regulations, in the premises appointed for the Exhibition; and that security be given in each case for the due re-exportation of the goods, or payment of the duty, at the close of the Exhibition.

88. No Goods liable to duty to be on any account removed from the premises until the termination of the Exhibition, and then only on payment of the duty, or for re-exportation.

89. That Goods intended for Exhibition should be imported into one of the following Ports, viz. :—

LONDON, — LIVERPOOL, — BRISTOL, — HULL, — NEWCASTLE, — DOVER, — FOLKESTONE, — and SOUTHAMPTON;

and the Board of Customs to make such regulations, and appoint such officers of the Department for taking charge of the goods at the place of Exhibition, in communication with the Commission for conducting the proceedings, as may be deemed essential for the security of the interests of the Revenue.

90. All goods which are forwarded to England will remain deposited in charge of the Customs, until claimed by an agent of the party sending them, who will have to establish his right to remove them to the building by producing the bill of lading, and the certificate given by the Central Authorities in each country that such goods are for the Exhibition.

91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.



## THE PRIZES AND JURIES.

101. "Her Majesty's Commissioners have had under their consideration the subject of the prizes to be awarded to exhibitors, and have resolved to take immediate steps for having (three) medals struck of various sizes and different designs, it being their opinion that this is the form in which it will, generally speaking, be most desirable that the rewards should be distributed. They have decided to select bronze for the material in which the medals are to be executed, considering that metal to be better calculated than any other for the development of superior skill and ingenuity in the medallie art, and at the same time the most likely to constitute a lasting memorial of the Exhibition.

102. "With regard to the mode in which the prizes are to be awarded, the Commissioners think it inexpedient to establish beforehand rules so precise as to fetter the discretion of the juries upon which the task will ultimately devolve. It will be sufficient for the present to indicate the general principles to which it will probably be advisable to conform in the award of prizes for successful competition in the several departments of the Exhibition.

103. "In the department of **RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE**, for instance, prizes will be awarded upon a consideration of the value and importance of the article, and the superior excellence of the particular specimens exhibited; and in the case of prepared materials, coming under this head of the Exhibition, the juries will take into account the novelty and importance of the prepared product, and the superior skill and ingenuity manifested in the process of preparation.

104. "In the department of **MACHINERY**, the prizes will be given with reference to the novelty in the invention, superiority in the execution, increased efficiency, or increased economy, in the use of the article exhibited. The importance, in a social or other point of view, of the purposes to which the article is to be applied, will also be taken into consideration, as will also the amount of the difficulties overcome in bringing the invention to perfection.

105. "In the department of **MANUFACTURES**, those articles will be rewarded which fulfil in the highest degree the conditions specified in the sectional list already published, viz. :—Increased usefulness, such as permanency in dyes, improved forms and arrangements in articles of utility, &c. Superior quality, or superior skill in workmanship. New use of known materials. Use of new materials. New combinations of materials, as in metals and pottery. Beauty of design inform, or colour, or both, with reference to utility. Cheapness, relatively to excellence of production.

106. "In the department of **SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND THE PLASTIC ART**, the rewards will have reference to the beauty and originality of the specimens exhibited, to improvements in the processes of production, to the application of art to manufactures, and, in the case of models, to the interest attaching to the subject they represent.

107. "These general indications are sufficient to show that it is the wish of the Commissioners, as far as possible, to reward all articles in any department of the Exhibition which may appear to competent judges to possess any decided superiority, of whatever nature that superiority may be, in their own kind.

108. "In selecting the juries who are ultimately to guide them in making their award, the Commissioners will take the greatest pains to secure the services of men of known ability to form a judgment, above the suspicion of either national or individual partiality (for which purpose they will be composed partly of English, and partly of foreigners); and who may be expected to recognise and appreciate merit wherever it may be found, and in whatever way it may show itself.

109. "No competitor for a prize in any section will be allowed to act upon a jury to award the prizes in that section.

110. "The names of persons selected to act on these juries will be published when decided upon.

111. " All persons, whether being the designers or inventors, or the manufacturers or the proprietors of any articles will be allowed to exhibit, and that it will not be essential that they should state the character in which they do so. In awarding the prizes, however, it will be for the juries to consider, in each individual case, how far the various elements of merit should be recognised, and to decide whether the prize should be handed to the exhibitor without previous inquiry as to the character in which he exhibits.

112. " Lastly, the Commissioners in announcing their intention of giving medal prizes, do not propose altogether to exclude pecuniary grants, either as prizes for successful competition, or as awards under special circumstances accompanying, and in addition to the honorary distinction of the medal. There may be cases in which, on account of the condition of life of the successful competitor (as, for instance, in the case of workmen,) the grant of a sum of money may be the most appropriate reward of superior excellence; and there may be other cases of a special and exceptional nature, in which, from a consideration of the expense incurred in the preparation or transmission of a particular article entitled to a prize, combined with a due regard to the condition and pecuniary circumstances of the party exhibiting, a special grant may with propriety be added to the honorary distinction. The Commissioners are not prepared, for the present at least, to establish any regulations on these heads. They consider it probable that a wide discretion must be left to the juries to be hereafter appointed in respect to the award of money prizes, or the grant of money in aid of honorary distinctions; it being understood that such discretion is to be exercised under the superintendence and control of the Commission."

113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122.

## CLASSIFICATION.

123. The Articles exhibited will be divided into Four Sections,—

SECTION I. Raw Materials and Produce,—illustrative of the natural productions on which human industry is employed.

SECTION II. Machinery for Agricultural, Manufacturing, Engineering, and other purposes, and Mechanical Inventions,—illustrative of the agents which human ingenuity brings to bear upon the products of nature.

SECTION III. Manufactures,—illustrative of the result produced by the operation of human industry upon natural produce.  
Designs for Manufactures are to be admitted in the same section with the class of articles for which they are proposed.

SECTION IV. Sculpture, Models, and the Plastic Arts, generally,—illustrative of the taste and skill displayed in such applications of human industry.

Articles belonging to one Section, may be admitted to another, where they may be considered necessary; but in such cases for illustration only.

### Section I.—Raw Materials and Produce.

Under Raw Materials in this Section are to be included all products of the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, either in an entirely Raw State, or in any Stage of Preparation, previous to arriving at the state of a Finished Manufacture (as in Section III.) They are classified according to their uses to man, in their original state and in their Chemical and Mechanical transformations.



## (A.) MINERAL KINGDOM.

## 1.—Used in Metallic Manufacture.

- (a.) *Ores, and Modes of Dressing.*—Native Metals, or Metallic Ores,—the Modes of Dressing, such as crushing, stamping, jigging, buddling, or otherwise rendering them Merchantable; as in the cases of Antimony, Arsenic, Bismuth, Cadmium, Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Iron, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Palladium, Platinum, Silver, Tin, Zinc, &c. &c.
- (b.) *Mallurgical Processes.*—The various Methods of Roasting and Smelting the Ores, so as to illustrate Processes. Fluxes, Slags, and other Materials which may serve the purposes of illustration. The various Processes used in adapting Metals for particular purposes, as for making Iron into Cast-iron, Malleable Iron and Steel, &c. &c.
- (c.) *Alloys.*—Bronzes of various kinds, such as Statuary, Gun, Bell, and Speculum Metal, Britannia Metal, Brass of different kinds, German Silver, Argentine, and other varieties of White Metal, Pewter, Type Metals, Sheathing Metal, Compounds of Metals with Phosphorus and other Non-metallic bodies, &c. &c.
- (d.) *Metals in process of adaptation to Finished Manufactures.*—Rolled and Drawn in Sheets, Wires, &c., and Cast in Pigs, Bars, &c., Plated and Electrotyped Metals, &c.

## (A.) CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES.

## 2.—Chemical Products.

- (a.) *Non-Metallic Substances.*—Such as Carbon in its various states for the purposes of fuel, Charcoal, Coke, Bituminous Coal, Anthracite, Lignite, Artificial Fuels, Products of distillation of Coals, Mineral Oils and Naphtha; Phosphorus in its different states; Sulphur as in the Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, &c.; Muriatic Acid, Nitric Acid, Boracic Acid, &c. &c.
- (b.) *Alkalis, Earths and their Compounds.*—Such as Potash and its Salts, as Carbonate, Sulphate, and Chlorate of Potash; Nitre native and artificial, the latter as made in Asia, France, Switzerland, Sweden, and as used for Gunpowder, &c.;—Soda and its Salts, as Common Salt, and its various modes of preparation, Nitrate of Soda, Borax, Soda Ash, and Carbonate of Soda native and as prepared either from Salt, Barilla, or Kelp, and as used for soap or glass-making, &c.; Sulphate of Soda, &c.;—Lime and its Compounds, as Limestone, Chalk, Marbles, Mortars, and Hydraulic Limestone, Cements, Materials for Frescoes, Plaster of Paris, Gypsum, Alabaster, Bleaching Powder, &c.;—Magnesia, and the materials for preparing it and its Salts;—Barytes, as Sulphate of Barytes; Strontia for coloured fires, &c.; Alumina, as Alum Slate, Alum, Sulphate of Alumina, &c.
- (c.) *Metals Proper, and their Compounds.*—Such as Iron and its Salts, Iron Pyrites for Green Vitriol, Colcothar, Ochre, Venetian Red, or as used for calico-printing and dyeing, Sulphate of Iron as used for making Sulphuric Acid, &c.;—Copper, as Acetate and Sulphate of Copper, as used for colours and dyeing, for electrotyping, &c., Verdigris, Scheele's, Green, Verditer, Carbonate of Copper, &c.;—Zinc and its Salts, Zinc Paint, &c.—Tin and its Compounds, as Salts of Tin, Stannates, Oxymuriate, &c.;—Lead, as White Lead, Acetate and Nitrate of Lead, Naples Yellow, &c.;—Chromium, as Chrome Ore, Chromates of Potash, Yellow and Orange Chromate of Lead, Oxide of Chromium for colours, as for glass, pottery, &c.;—Arsenic,



as Scheele's Green, Orpiment, Realgar, &c.;—*Antimony*, as Sulphuret of Antimony for percussion powder, lucifer matches, &c.;—*Bismuth*, as pearl white, &c.;—*Cobalt*, as Oxide of Cobalt for pottery colours, Smalt blue, &c.;—*Nickel*, for glass-staining, &c.;—*Tungsten*, as the Yellow Oxides, Tungstates for dyeing, &c.;—*Mercury*, as for philosophical instruments, silvering mirrors, &c.;—*Gold*, *Platinum*, *Silver*, and the other noble metals, their preparations for electrotyping, giving of metallic lustres, &c. &c.

(d.) *Mixed Chemical Manufactures*.—Such as Soap, Prussiate of Potash and Prussian Blue, Ultramarine, &c. &c.

#### (B.) CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES USED IN MEDICINE.

(a.) *Non-Metallic Substances*.—As Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Charcoal, and their compounds, &c.

(b.) *Alkalis, Earths and their Compounds*.—As Carbonates, Chlorides, Sulphates, Nitrates, Phosphates, &c., and other compounds of Potash, Soda, Lime, and Magnesia, &c. &c.

(c.) *Metallic Preparations*.—As Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, Red Oxide, and Bisulphuret of Mercury, and other compounds; Salts of Silver, Copper, Iron, Antimony, Zinc, &c. &c.

#### (C.) RARER SUBSTANCES MANUFACTURED CHIEFLY FOR THE USE OF THE SCIENTIFIC CHEMIST.

Iodine, Bromine, Selenium; Potassium, Sodium, and other rare Metallic Bases, and their compounds, &c.

#### (A.) GLASS.

(a.) *Coarser Materials used in Glass-making*.—As Sand, Chalk, Carbonates of Soda and Potash, Sulphate of Soda, Gypsum, Common Salt, Rock Salt, Soapers' Waste, Gas Lime, Lime, Clay, &c. &c.

(b.) *Colours and Chemical Materials used in further processes of Glass-making*.—As compounds of Arsenic Antimony, Boracic Acid, Borax, Barytes, Copper, Chromium, Cobalt, Gold and Iron, Litharge, Red Lead, Oxides of Manganese, Nickel, Uranium, Silver, Saltpetre, Smalt Blue, Phosphate of Lime, &c. &c.

(c.) *Various kinds of Glass used for Manufactures*.—As Soluble or Water Glass, Crown, Window, and Mirror; Crystal, Flint, and Strass Glass; German Sheet and Plate Glass; Glass for Optical and for Laboratory purposes; Coloured and Stained Glass; Enamel, Aventurin, Glass for Artificial Gems, &c. &c.

#### (B.) PORCELAIN AND POTTERY.

(a.) *Materials used, and the modes of dressing and preparing them for use*.—As Kaolin, Cornish Stone, Plastic Clays, Sand, Quartz, Flints, Felspar, Chalk, Gypsum, Soda, Potash, Salt, Alum, Borax, Bone Ash, Peroxide of Tin, Oxides of Lead, Cobalt, Nickel, Chromium, Iron, Copper, Manganese, &c. &c.

(b.) *Finer kinds, as used for Manufacturing purposes*.—As Porcelain hard and tender, Earthenware, Stone Ware, Flint Ware, Fayence, Delf Ware, Ironstone China, &c. &c.: Materials and Processes illustrating the mixing, moulding, pressing, drying, glazing, colouring, printing, staining, painting, and gilding, &c.

(c.) *Coarser kinds, as used for Manufacturing purposes*.—As Materials for Bricks, House, and Field Draining Tiles and Pipes, Common Jars, Bottles, Pans, &c. &c.

4.—Stone and Mineral Substances for Building Implements, and Decoration.

- (a.) *Employed in Architecture and Engineering.*—Granites, Sandstones, Slates, Limestones, Serpentine, Porphyries, Marbles, Bricks, Tiles, Earthen Tubes, Artificial Stones, Plasters, Cements, Earths; Pounded Rocks, and other Paints made with simple natural substances, &c. &c.
- (b.) *Implements.*—Grindstones, Chert, Honestones, Diamonds, Rubies, Emery, and other hard Minerals for cutting gems, less valuable minerals and glass, or as used in the construction of watches, &c. &c.
- (c.) *Personal Decoration.*—Gems of all kinds, and all varieties of Mineral Substances used for decoration, as Agates, Cornelians, Onyxes, Lapis Lazuli, &c. &c.

(B.) VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Substances used chiefly as Food, or in its preparation.      | { | I. Agricultural Produce.—Cereals, Pulses, Oil Seeds, &c.                                  |
|   |   | II. Dried Fruits and Seeds.   |
|   |   | III. Substances used in the preparation of Drinks.  |
|   |   | IV. Spices and Condiments.  |
|   |   | V. Starch Series.   |
|   |   | VI. Sugar Series.   |
|   |   | VII. Fermented Liquors and Distilled Spirits from unusual sources.                        |
| 2. Materials used chiefly in the Chemical Arts, or in Medicine. | { | VIII. Gum Series.   |
|   |   | IX. Resin Series.—Resins and Balsams, Gum Resins, Gum Elastic.                            |
|   |   | X. Oil Series.—Volatile Oils, Drying Fat Oils, Non-Drying Fat Oils, Salad Oils, Wax.      |
|   |   | XI. Acids.  |
|   |   | XII. Dyes and Colours.  |
|   |   | XIII. Tanning Substances.   |
|   |   | XIV. Intoxicating Drugs.  |
| 3. Materials for Building, Clothing, &c.                        | { | XV. Medicinal Substances.   |
|   |   | XVI. Fibrous Substances.—Cordage and Clothing Materials.                                  |
|   |   | XVII. Cellular Substances.  |
| 4. Miscellaneous Substances.                                    | { | XVIII. Timber and Fancy Woods, for construction and ornament, and prepared by Dyeing, &c. |
|   |   | XIX. Miscellaneous Substances not elsewhere enumerated.                                   |

\* More detailed lists for this Section may be had on special application.

(C.) ANIMAL KINGDOM.

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|--|---|--|
| 2. Substances used for Medicinal Purposes. | {   | 1. Substances used as Food.  |
|  |   | <p>Almost every part of almost every species of Animal serves as Food to some variety or other of the Human Race. Preparations of Food as examples of Industrial Products, for the Exhibition, would comprise,—Specimens of Preserved Meats, for long voyages; Portable Soups; Concentrated Nutriments; Consolidated Milk, &amp;c.; Dried Gelatine, Isinglass, and Albumen; Caviare; Trepan; Sharks' Fins, Nests of the Java Swallow, and the like Articles of Eastern Commerce; Honey and its Preparations.</p> |
| {  | <p>Cod Liver and other animal Oils, for internal or external application. Unguents of Spermaceti, Lard, Oil, and combinations of these.</p> |  |
|  | Musk, Castoreum, Civet, Ambergris (as Antispasmodics.)  |  |
|  | Phosphorus and Ammonia (from Bones, Hartshorn, Urine).  |  |
|  | Crabs' Eyes, or the Calcareous Concretions formed in the Craw fish; and Cuttle Bone' used as antacids.                                      |  |
|  | Cantharides, and their essence Cantharidine.  |  |
|  | Iodine (obtained from Marine Zoophytes and Sponge.)   |  |
|  |   |  |

## (a.) FOR TEXTILE FABRICS AND FOR CLOTHING—

Wool, Hair, Hair Bands and Ropes; Bristles, Whalebones.  
 Silk from the Silkworm, *Bombyx Mori*, and from other species in India,  
*e. g.*, *Bombyxilla Cynthia* and *Attacus Paphia*,  
 Feathers, Down, Fur.  
 Skins, Hides, Leather.  
 Elytra or Beetle wings (for Ornaments of Dress.)  
 Byssus, from the Pinn Shell Fish (manufactured into gloves.)

## (b.) FOR DOMESTIC OR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES, OR FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF IMPLEMENTS.

Bone, Horn, Hoofs, Ivory, Tortoise-shell, Shagreen, Parchment,  
 Vellum, Quills.  
 Pearls (*Melagrina margaritifera Unio margaritifera*); Seed Pearl  
 (*Mytilus edulis*)  
 Coral.  
 Oils, Tallows, Spermaceti, Wax, Lard.  
 Silkworm Gut.  
 Mother of Pearl (Shells of *Melagrina*, *Halotis*, and *Turbo*)—Buffalo  
 Shells, Bombay Shells, Black Shells, White-edge Shells, Yellow-  
 edge Shells, Flat Shells, Green Snail Shells.  
 Sponge, Goldbeaters' Skin, Catgut, Bladders.

## (c.) AS AGENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF VARIOUS ARTICLES—

Glue, Isinglass, Gelatine.  
 Bone Black, Ivory Black, Animal Charcoal.

## (d.) FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES—

Bones, &c. (for Phosphorus, Ammonia, Cyanides, &c. &c.)

## (e.) FOR PIGMENTS AND DYES—

Cochineal, Carmine, from the *Coccus cacti*; Dyes from the Galls of  
 Aphides; Gall Stone Pigment from Ox Gall; Lac, a substance  
 obtained from an Indian species of *Coccus*, and the varieties called  
 in commerce *Sick Lac*, *Seed Lac*, *Lump Lac*, *Shell Lac*, *Lac Lake*,  
*Lac Dye*; Soda; Essence D'Orient, from Scales of Bleak (*Leuciscus*),  
 used in the manufacture of Artificial Pearls.

## Section 2.—Machinery.

## (A). MACHINES FOR DIRECT USE.

1. Prime Movers. { As Boilers and Furnaces for generating Steam, Steam Engines,  
 Waterwheels, and other Hydraulic Movers, Windmills,  
 other Engines for generating Power, &c.
2. Separate parts of Mechanism and Gearing. { As Toothed Wheels, Link-work, Belts, Couplings, contrivances for modifying motion, for reversing and stopping, and for the government and self-action of Machinery, &c. Specimens of perfection in workmanship—such as straight edges, flat surfaces, screws, spheres, &c.
3. Machines for Raising and Moving Bodies. { RAISING WATER AND OTHER LIQUIDS—As Pumps, Fire-engines, Hydraulic Rams, &c.  
 RAISING AND MOVING WEIGHTS, AND PRODUCING PRESSURE—Such as Crabs, Cranes, Travellers, Screw Jacks, Hydraulic Presses, Pile Drivers, &c.  
 CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES.  
 MACHINERY OF THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.  
 NAVAL MECHANISM, AND NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.



4. Machines for Weighing, Measuring, and Registration. As Weighing Machines of all kinds, Apparatus for the Measurement of Length and Capacity, for the Registration of Natural Phenomena, and of the results and operations of other Machinery—as Tide Gauges, Anemometers, Calculating Machines, Tell-tales, Counting Machines, Numbering Frames, Copying Machines, Dynamometers, &c.
5. Instruments and Miscellaneous Contrivances. TURRET AND OTHER CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND CHRONOMETERS. MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS—As Astronomical and Optical Instruments, Apparatus for the Graduation and Division of Lines and Circles; Physical and Chemical Apparatus, including Electric, Magnetic, and Galvanic Apparatus, &c. DRAWING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS USED BY ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS. MUSICAL AND ACOUSTICAL INSTRUMENTS—As Organs, Pianos-fortes, Harps, Flutes, Imitation of the Human Voice in Singing and Speaking, &c. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. LOCKS, and small Machines for Miscellaneous Purposes.
6. Guns, Pistols, &c. And all that belongs to their equipment.
7. Agricultural Machinery. FIELD IMPLEMENTS—As Ploughs, Sub-soil Plough, Skim Plough; Harrows, Norwegian Harrow, Clod Crusher, Grubber, or Scarifier; Corn Drill, Turnip Drill, Water Drill, Dry Manure Machine, Liquid Manure Machine, Horse Seed Dibbler, Roller, Presser, Horse Hoe, One Horse Cart, Horse Rakes, Haymaking Machines. YARD IMPLEMENTS—Threshing Machine, Corn Dressing Machine, Chaff Cutter, Turnip Cutter, Cake Bruiser, Corn Bruiser; Moveable Steam Engine; Tile Machines, Draining Tools. GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

### (B.)—MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

#### OR SYSTEMS OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS, EMPLOYED FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PURPOSES.

1. Manufactures of all Fabrics that are Spun, Woven, Felted, or Laid. Machinery for the complete formation, from the Raw Material of all fabrics of Cotton, Wool, Flax, Hemp, Silk, Caoutchouc, Hair, &c. Paper Making and Staining. Printing and Bookbinding.
2. Manufactures of Metals. The Manufacture of Metals from the ore into bars, rods, wire, sheets, and other general forms; also, casting and polishing of Metal, Glass, &c. The Cutting and Working of Metals by Machine Tools—such as Lathes, Machines for planing, drilling, boring, slotting, sawing, stamping, shearing, rivetting, punching, &c. Machines and Tools used by the makers of Gold, Silver, and Plated Goods; Cutlery, Nails, Screws, Pins, Needles, Buttons, and Metallic Pens, &c.; by Locksmiths, Die Sinkers, Furnishing Ironmongers, &c., &c.
3. Manufactures of Mineral Substances. Machines and Tools for the Preparation and Working of all kinds of Stone, Granite, Alabaster, Slate, Clay, Gems, &c., &c.

4. Manufactures of Vegetable Substances. { Machines and Tools for the preparation and working of all kinds of Wood, MILLS, and other Machinery for grinding, crushing, or preparing Vegetable Products.
5. Manufactures of Animal Substances. { Machinery and Tools for Working in Horn, Bone, Ivory, Leather, &c.

6. MACHINERY AND APPARATUS FOR BREWING, DISTILLING, AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTRY.

(C.)—MODELS OF ENGINEERING STRUCTURES.

EXHIBITING THE APPLICATION OF MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES.

1. MODELS OF BRIDGES, VIADUCTS, ROOFS OF LARGE SPAN, in Stone, Wood, Iron, &c.
2. MODELS OF DOCKS, LOCKS, LIGHTHOUSES, BREAKWATERS, HARBOURS, LANDING PIERS, &c.

Section 3.—Manufactures.

Manufactures to be exhibited in this Section must be in their *Finished* state, as fit for use.

1.—FABRICS.

SPUN AND WOVEN . . . .	From Flax, Hemp, Cotton, and similar Vegetable Substances . . . .	as	GOODS, Plain and Figured in the Loom ; also, Printed, Coloured, or Embossed, including— LINENS, CANVAS — Floor Cloths Calicoes, &c.; Oil Cloths of all kinds;—also, Lace, Bobbinet, Figured Lace, Needlework, Embroidery, Tambouring, &c. BROAD CLOTHS — Blankets, Carpets, Shawls, Damasks, Satins, Velvets, Stuffs, Poplins, Tabinites, Crape.
	From Wool & Silk, and similar Animal Substances . . . .		
	From Fur and Hair, and similar Animal Substances . . . .		
FELTED OR LAID . . . . .	From Rags & Fibre, and similar Vegetable Substances . . . .		FELT, HATS — Felted Floor Cloths, and Felted Fabrics generally Plain or Printed. Coloured and Embossed. PAPERS of all kinds, Plain and Ornamental Paper-hangings and Decorations, Cards, Pasteboard, &c.

2.—MANUFACTURES IN METALS . .

Gold and Silver, Copper and Zinc, Iron, Steel, Lead, Bronze, Pewter, Mixed Metals . . . . .	as	Gold and Silver Plate, and Jewellers' Work, Metal Ornaments, Metal Mountings, Buttons, Locksmiths' Work, Wire Work, General Ironmongery, Fenders, and Grates and Fire-irons, Bronze Lamps, Britannia Metal Wares, German Silver and White Metal ; Cutlery and Steel Ornaments.
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3.—MANUFACTURES IN GLASS, PROCELAIN, TERRA COTTA, and EARTHENWARE of all kinds, &c.

- |   |    |  |
|---|----|--|
| 4. MANUFACTURES FROM<br>VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES — Wood, Straw, Hemp,<br>Grass, Caoutchouc, Gutta<br>Percha .....                         | as | { Cabinet Work and Household Furniture,<br>Turnery, Baskets, Mats, and Matting,<br>Cordage and Cables, Straw Plait,<br>Utensils of every kind in Caoutchouc<br>and Gutta Percha, Coopers' Work,<br>&c. |
| 5. MANUFACTURES FROM<br>ANIMAL SUBSTANCES —<br>Ivory, Bone, Horn, Parchment,<br>Leather, Shell, Hair, Feathers,<br>and Bristles ..... | as | { Handles and Utensils of Horn, Ivory,<br>and Bone; Bookbinding, Leather<br>Cases, Trunks, Harness, Boots and<br>Shoes, Brushes, &c.   |
| 6.—SMALL WARES AND<br>CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS  | as | { Umbrellas, Garments, Artificial Flowers,<br>Fringes, Gimps, Beads, and Toys;<br>Confectionary, Soap, Candles, Sealing<br>Wax and Wafers, &c.   |

### Section 2.—Sculpture, Models, and the Plastic Art.

Objects formed in any kind of material, if they exhibit such a degree of taste and skill as to come under the denomination of *Fine Art*, may be admitted into this Section.

- 1.—SCULPTURE AS A FINE ART . . .
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| { | (a.) IN METALS, whether simple, as Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Zinc, Lead; or compound, such as Bronze, Electrum, &c.           |
|   | (b.) IN MINERALS, whether simple, as Marble, Stone, Gems, Clay, &c.; or in materials elaborated from them, as Glass, Porcelain. |
|   | (c.) IN WOODS, AND OTHER VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.  |
|   | (d.) IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, such as Ivory, Bone, Shells, Shell-Cameos.   |

#### 2.—DIE SINKING, INTAGLIOS, AND MEDALS.

#### 3.—ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIONS.

{	Whether INTEGRAL in Relief,
	Colour, or ADVENTITIOUS, as Stained Glass, Tapestry.

#### 4.—MOSAICS AND INLAID WORK. . . . . In Stone, Tiles, Vitrified Materials, Wood, Metal.

#### 5.—ENAMELS. . . . . On Metals, China, Glass.

#### 6.—MATERIALS AND PROCESSES APPLICABLE TO THE FINE ARTS GENERALLY, including Fine Art Printing, Printing in Colour, &c., &c.

#### 7.—MODELS. . . . . In Architecture, Topography, Anatomy.

124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133.

### SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS IN SECTIONS.

#### SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE.

##### *Division (A.)—Mineral Kingdom.*

134. It is desirable that the Raw Materials should be shown in connexion with the produce of the Mineral Kingdom so as to form a history and explanation of the processes employed to fit them for the useful and ornamental purposes of life. The Exhibition would thus comprehend,



135. Illustrations of the various modes of extracting and preparing the *Raw Materials* for Produce;

136. Illustrations of methods of reducing, working, or combining *Raw Materials*; so as to obtain *Products* which may afterwards receive applications to the useful or ornamental purposes of life.

137. The Specimens fitted for exhibition should include only those remarkable for their *excellence*, for *novelty* in their occurrence or application, or *economy* of their extraction or preparation; or,

138. Those remarkable as *illustrations* of some further processes of *Manufacture*.

*Division (B).—Vegetable Kingdom.*

139. The objects which the Commission is most desirous of receiving, among the products of the *Vegetable Kingdom*, are such as from their utility, novelty, or practical interest may appear especially deserving public attention. Particularly fine samples of substances in common use; authenticated samples of substances having similar properties, but derived from different sources—such as Arrowroot, Sago, &c. *Dyeing Materials*, accompanied by specimens exhibiting the effect of such *Materials*. *Fancy Wood*, both in the polished, rough, and manufactured state. All sorts of materials, which are applicable to the manufacture of linen, cordage, wicker-work, paper, and the like.

*Division (C).—Animal Kingdom.*

140. As Illustrations in this Division, the various Processes of Preparation may be exhibited in connexion with the *Raw Materials*; and a *Finished Article* may be introduced as the termination of a series of objects in preparatory stages.

SECTION II.—MACHINERY.

*Division (A).—Machines for Direct Use.*

141. Machines will be exhibited in motion, whenever it may be desirable to do so, and it may be found practicable to provide the necessary arrangements for that purpose. See paragraph 15.

*Division (B).—Manufacturing Machines.*

142. Although in arranging this class for exhibition it will generally be found advisable to separate the *Products* from the *Producing Mechanism*; yet the latter should always be accompanied with sufficient specimens of the *Raw Material*, in its several stages of manufacture, and of the finished product, to make the operation of the *Machinery* intelligible.

143. The complete series of *Tools* and *Machinery* that belongs to the manufacture of any object of common use, such as a watch, a button, or a needle, accompanied by specimens of the object and its parts, in their various stages of progress, is so instructive and interesting, that it is very desirable to obtain several such series for the proposed Exhibition.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.

144. Manufactures to be exhibited in this Section must be in their *Finished* state, as fit for use.

SECTION IV.—SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND THE PLASTIC ART.

145. Objects formed in any kind of material, if they exhibit such a degree of taste and skill as to come under the denomination of *Fine Art*, may be admitted into this Section.

146. The Specimens exhibited shall be works of *Living Artists*, or works of *Artists*.

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147. Oil Paintings and Water Colour Paintings, Frescoes, Drawings, and Engravings, are not to be admitted, except as illustrations or examples of materials and processes; and Portrait Busts are not to be admitted.

148. No single Artist will be allowed to exhibit more than three works.

If there be any points upon which Local Committees may require information, and will address themselves to the Secretaries of the Commission, Her Majesty's Commissioners will be happy to afford it to them, so far as it may be in their power.

#### HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.

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